

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

The Only Weekly Agricultural Paper in Western Canada

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV

WINNIPEG, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 15, 1909

No. 886



Roof for the Years to Come

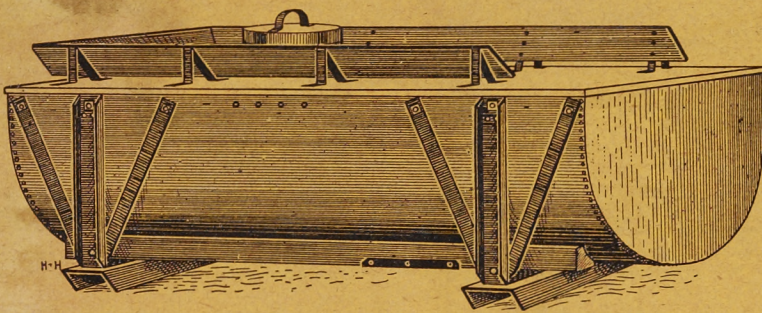
Just one roof is GUARANTEED in writing to be good for 25 years and is really good for a hundred. That's a roof of

"OSHAWA" GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES

Put them on yourself—common sense and a hammer and snips does it. The building they cover is proof against lightning, fire, wind, rain and snow. They cost less because they're made better, and of better material. Write us and learn about ROOFING RIGHT. Address 205

PEDLAR People of Oshawa
Montreal Toronto Halifax St. John
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STEEL WAGON TANKS



We manufacture steel Wagon Tanks for gasoline, oil or water. Send us particulars of what you require and we will be pleased to furnish specifications and prices. Write to-day.

Red River Metal Co., 51-53 Aikins St., Winnipeg

BARN ROOFING

The "Eastlake" Shingle is the only absolute watertight shingle on the market. Let us tell you why. It is able to be proof against the most storms must have at least a three inch overlap. The

Eastlake Metal Shingle

is the only shingle that is so much. The so-called four-lock shingle is only an inch and a quarter over, and it is not enough to keep out the water. This proves the "Eastlake" is the only watertight shingle.


The roofing problem solved. Our free booklet, "Eastlake Metallic Shingles," tells how.

"Eastlake" shingles can be laid in one quarter the time it takes to lay a four-lock shingle."—The Philosopher of Metal Town.

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Any Make of Phonograph on Seven Days Free Trial

In your own home. Lowest prices. No C. O. D. No objectionable rules nor references required. Easy payments, \$2.50 monthly. Return if not as represented, and we pay freight. Full payments accepted. No Interest.

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COLUMBIA 10-inch DOUBLE DISCS (two different selections), 85c. Last forever. Fit any Disc Machine.

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FOUR AND FIVE-MINUTE CYLINDER RECORDS, Choice selections, 50c. (latest invention).

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The "NEVER FAIL" Oil and Gasoline Cans GALVANIZED IRON



3 and 5 Gal. Imperial Measure

ADVANTAGES OF THE "NEVER-FAIL" CAN

You have no oil valves or pump to get out of order, no faucet to leak and drip. You do not have that disagreeable odor of oil and gasoline in your rooms when using this Can.

You need not be afraid of an explosion if you use the "Never Fail" Can.

You do not have oil all over your hands, lamp and floor, when using a "Never Fail."

Your oil and gasoline bills will be one-third less when using one of these cans, as they are air-tight, allowing no evaporation.

It is the only Can wherein gasoline may be kept with any degree of safety.

Ask your dealer for a "Never Fail." Take it home and use it, give it a fair trial; then, if not satisfied, take it back and demand your money. Can you ask any more than this? Will you not give it a trial on these terms?

Will draw over a gallon a minute.

Will take all the oil out of the can.

Will run the oil from lamp back into Can.

Your money back if not satisfied.

If your dealer can't supply you, write us.

MONCRIEFF & MURPHY

Agents for Western Canada

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WINNIPEG

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ENDERBY, B. C.

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The Okanagan

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Prices Reasonable

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**BUTTER, EGGS,
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¶ You cannot be sure of getting all you ought to realize out of your grain except by shipping it in carlots to Fort William or Port Arthur, and having it sold for your account by a first-class grain commission house, acting as your agent. ¶ We possess unsurpassed facilities for so handling Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax for farmers who ship their grain themselves, because we are an old-established and reliable commission firm, well known over Western Canada as working solely on commission as agents for shippers, and we are prepared to handle to the best advantage for our customers all grain entrusted to us. We make liberal advances against railroad car shipping bills immediately we receive same and make prompt returns after sales have been made. We are not track buyers, and do not buy your grain on our own account, and we always give our customers the name and address of the party or firm to whom we sell their grain. ¶ Please write us regarding prices, market prospects and shipping instructions, and for our "Way of Doing Business," as you will be sure to gain advantage and satisfaction thereby.

Thompson, Sons & Company,

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

700-703-A GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, CANADA

SEND FOR A FREE SAMPLE

Amatite ROOFING



IF you will write to-day for a free sample of Amatite, the end of your roofing troubles is in sight. It is the one roofing that *needs no painting* after it is once laid on the roof.

If you would sit down and figure out exactly how much it cost to paint a smooth surfaced roofing during its life, you would find that the cost of this paint is *more* than the roofing itself.

Amatite, on the other hand, has

a real mineral surface, and we sell the goods on the broad statement that it *needs no painting of any kind.*

The man who puts Amatite on his buildings is insured against leaks and trouble for many years to come.

Send name and address for a sample and booklet, which will prove conclusively how much better Amatite is than the old-fashioned "rubber roofings" which require constant painting and care to keep them tight.

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Vancouver Halifax, N.S. St. John, N.B.

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September 20th to 25th
6 Great Days 6

Georgious Historical Fireworks Display
The Bombardment of Alexandria by the British Fleet ever evening
Nine Battleships in motion
2 Airship Flights every day
The wonderful Guideless Pacer
"College Maid"
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Reduced Railroad Fares from all parts

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THERE'S NOT A FLAW In a Pail or Tub made of EDDY'S FIBREWARE

Each one is a Solid, Hardened, Lasting Mass without a Hoop or Seam. Positively Persist in getting EDDY'S

Always Everywhere in Canada Ask for EDDY'S MATCHES

WALL PLASTER

NO MORE LIME PLASTER

Ask your dealer for the "Empire" Brands and write us for Booklet

MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., LIMITED
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Machine and Foundry Work of Every Description

If you have trouble in replacing broken castings, send them to us and have them repaired. We operate the only

CAST IRON BRAZING

Plant in Western Canada and make a specialty of this class of work.

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Our returns to shippers are the best advertisement we have
Make us a trial shipment and become a permanent customer.

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As it pays to ship to a strictly commission firm
As we make liberal advances on receipt of shipping bill
As we give personal attention to the grading
As we sell on the open market to the highest bidder
As we make prompt settlements
As we are licensed and bonded
Ship your grain, advise

THE HALL COMPANY LTD.

705 Grain Exchange

Winnipeg

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

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The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarters or half-sections. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is sole head of a family or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon, and cultivation of, the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts, a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.



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Via Port Arthur or Duluth and Northern Navigation Co., including new STEAMSHIP HAMONIC, the largest and finest on the lakes. Special coaches and car Sarnia Wharf to London, Woodstock, Hamilton, and GRAND TRUNK RY.

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Stop over privileges. Agents for all STEAMSHIP LINES and COOK'S TOURS, for rates, reservations, apply to

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School All Year
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Students
Annually

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A Standard College that comes just a little nearer meeting the demands of modern education than any other college in the country. Expenses of students annually reduced many thousands of dollars by the moderate charge for board and room in College buildings, where living expenses are furnished practically at cost.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS:

Liberal Arts Standard A Class Iowa College. Academic and Elementary Preparatory Courses in which students of all degrees of advancement are admitted.

Normal Didactic, State Certificate, County Certificate Primary Training — the most complete training school for teachers in the West. Graduates receive state certificates.

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O. H. LONGWELL, President

HIGHLAND PARK COLLEGE

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Expenses Normal, and Commercial Courses, \$15.00 a quarter. All expenses three months \$49.40; six months \$93.11, nine months \$135.40. Send for catalogue.

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THAT OUR FALL CATALOGUE IS NOW READY

WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY

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The very latest Ladies' and Children's clothing is shown in this new Style Book, for fall and winter, and a postcard is all that it costs you to get one. Do not delay, but write for your copy TO-DAY, so you will be sure of receiving it early.

If you wish for samples for a made-to-order Suit, Dress, or Skirt, state colors preferred, and we shall send you, free and postpaid, a large assortment.



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W 102. — This beautiful Princess Dress is made from genuine French Venetian, Panama, or Cheviot cloth, in black, navy, brown, green, or wine; and cannot be duplicated anywhere at anything like this price. The V-shaped yoke and collar are trimmed with narrow satin straps. New Gibson effect shown on shoulders. Plain sleeve, stitched at end; satin belt and sash. The back is cut in the same effect as the front. Trimmed with satin covered buttons. Price only \$15.00. Express paid.

OUR GUARANTEE

We will refund the price of any garment ordered from us, which is not satisfactory, and also any transportation charges it may have cost.

WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES TO ANY PART OF CANADA

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Mail Orders Only

No Agents or Branches

LUMBER, SHINGLES, SASH, DOORS, MOULDINGS, Etc.

DIRECT FROM OUR MILLS TO THE
FARMER AND CONTRACTOR

We can ship mixed Cars promptly to responsible parties, and thus cut out the Retailer's profit.

MARRIOTT & COMPANY

Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers

VANCOUVER, B. C.

References: Any Bank or Business Man in Vancouver

WHEN I RETIRE

THIS IS A HOPE THAT EVERY MAN WHO HAS LIVED AN ACTIVE LIFE HOLDS. HE THEN LOOKS AT THE MAN WHO HAS ALREADY RETIRED AND WONDERS IF HE REALLY WANTS TO DO THE SAME IF HE MUST BE IDLE AS THAT MAN IS.

THE WHOLE TROUBLE IS THAT THE OTHER MAN HAS NOT A MEANS TO KEEP HIM IN EMPLOYMENT.

WHAT BETTER COULD HE DO THAN TO GO TO

ATTALIA, WASHINGTON

"On the Columbia River"

GET A SMALL FRUIT FARM TO KEEP HIM BUSY, AND AT THE SAME TIME GIVE HIM A BETTER RETURN THAN HE CAN GET IN ALMOST ANY OTHER WAY.

OUR BOOKLET, "ATTALIA, WASHINGTON," TELLS OF MEN WHO ARE CLEARING FROM \$250 TO \$1,500 PER YEAR PER ACRE.

OUR NEXT EXCURSION LEAVES WINNIPEG OCTOBER 5.

THE DAHLHJELM CO.

244 Grain Exchange,

WINNIPEG

CANADA

G. LOUDON DARLEY, MGR.



"John, you're just the man I want to talk to. You know I'm going to build a new barn. And I don't want to make any mistake about the roof. I had too much trouble with the old roof. Always needing repairs. I guess there wasn't a year that I didn't have a lot of spoiled hay or something, on account of those everlasting leaks. This time I want a roof that won't leak like a sieve, and that'll last awhile."

"Well, you can take it from me, Tom, Rex Flintkote is in every way the best roofing you or anybody else can get. After fifteen years my roof doesn't show a single sign any place of being any the worse for wear. Never cost me a solitary cent for repairs."

"Well, you've put it pretty strong, John. Now, what I want to know is *why* Rex Flintkote Roofing is best. You know there are two or three other roofings that are claimed to be the Best-in-the-World."

"Listen. You see Rex is made of long-fibre wool-felt. Now, wool-felt is something that lasts like eternity. Look how a good 'slouch' felt-hat wears—forever, almost. Then this hard-packed wool-felt is thoroughly saturated and impregnated with a special compound that protects against decay. Rain can't soak through that combination—the sun can't soften it—and it's proof against the action of the oxygen in the air, and all those things that so eat the life right out of other prepared roofings."

"That's good, John; now how about fire."

"Send for a free sample. Try it with a live coal of fire—prove for yourself that Rex Flintkote won't catch fire. Just write to the manufacturers. They'll also tell you just what dealer to go to. And they'll send you free a mighty good book about roofing. Remember, look for the Boy trademark on every roll. Better write to-night, Tom, before you forget it. Here's the address:



J. A. & W. BIRD & CO., 21 India Street, Boston, Mass.

Canadian Office: 39 Common Street, Montreal.

Agents: MACKENZIE BROS., Princess Street, Winnipeg.

You know what is in the food you buy. The law gives you that protection.

Why shouldn't you know what is in your roofing so that you may be sure of your buildings' protection?

Genasco Ready Roofing

is made of Trinidad Lake Asphalt—Nature's absolute waterproofer that doesn't crack, rot, break, or leak.

Ask your dealer for Genasco, and thus make sure of economical and lasting protection for every building on the farm. Mineral and smooth surface. Guaranteed in writing and backed by our thirty-two-million-dollar organization. Look for the trade-mark; take no substitute. Write for samples and the Good Roof Guide Book.

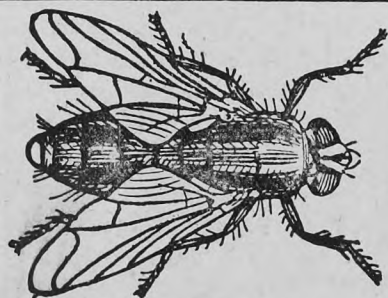
THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY

Largest producers of asphalt and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.

PHILADELPHIA

New York San Francisco Chicago

J. H. Ashdown Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
Crane Co., Vancouver, B.C.



**One Packet of
WILSON'S FLY PADS**

Has actually killed a Bushel of Flies

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one-hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

DO YOUR OWN HAY BALING

THE hay press of real value to the farmer is the press that enables him to do his own hay baling.

There is unquestionably a great advantage in owning your own hay press.

You have ample time to bale your hay during the late fall and early winter months, and

The money you will save by doing your own baling rather than having it done by the contract baler will pay better wages for you and your horses than you can make any other way.

I. H. C. PRESSES FOR INDIVIDUAL FARMERS

I. H. C. hay presses are well adapted to the use of individual farmers. They are run by horse power, the kind of power you always have on the farm.

They do not require a large force to operate them. U

are men enough on the farm without hiring extra help. They are not such expensive machines but that each farmer can afford to have a press of his own, so he may bale his hay or straw whenever he is ready.

I. H. C. presses are made almost entirely of steel and iron, very strong and durable. They have the great advantage over many other presses in being made on the pull-power principle, by which the plunger is pulled, not pushed.

The presses are made in two sizes. The one-horse, made with a 14 by 18-inch bale chamber can be operated by two men and a boy. It will bale 6 to 8 tons a day.

The two-horse press bales 8 to 15 tons a day. It has bale chambers 14 by 18, 16 by 18 and 17 by 22 inches. This press is well adapted to doing not only your own work, but also neighborhood and contract baling, if you have the time.

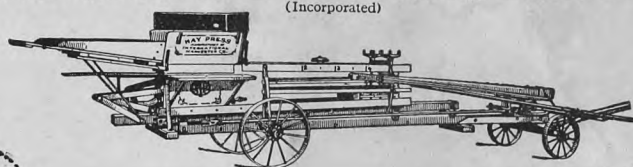
Both presses are convenient to operate, easy on the horses (no extra pull when pressure is greatest), and are full circle type, avoiding unnecessary stopping, starting and turning of other presses. The stepover is only 4 inches high.

Call on the International local agent for catalogue and information, or write nearest branch house.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

(Incorporated)



Dare You Throw Burning Coals On Your Roof?

Burning coals thrown on a roof of Ruberoid harmlessly sputter away—and die out.

They do not set fire to the Ruberoid. They do not set fire to the timbers underneath.

Yet a roof of Ruberoid is more than mere protection against fire.

It is protection against the cold of winter. Being a perfect non-conductor of heat, it keeps the warmth of the house in.

It is protection against the heat of summer. It keeps the building cool by keeping the sun's heat out.

Seventeen Years of Test

And it is more. It is wind proof, rain proof, snow proof. It resists acids, gases and fumes. Because of its great flexibility, it is proof against contraction, expansion and the twisting strains which every roof must bear.

A roof of Ruberoid is practically a one-piece roof.

For with every roll comes the Ruberine cement with which you seal the seams and edges—seal them against the weather and against leaks. You will find many roofings which look like Ruberoid—but none which wear like Ruberoid.

For the first buildings ever roofed with Ruberoid—more than seventeen years ago—are still waterproof and weathertight.

These buildings are the oldest roofed with any ready roofing. Ruberoid was by several years the first.

And of more than 300 substitute roofings on sale today, not one can employ the vital element which makes Ruberoid roofing what it is.

This vital element is Ruberoid gum—made by our own exclusive process.

It is this wonderful Ruberoid gum which gives Ruberoid roofing the life and flexibility to withstand seventeen years of wear where other roofings fray out in a few summers.

These substitute roofings are made to resemble only the uncolored Ruberoid.

Ruberoid can also be had in colors. It comes in attractive Red, Brown and Green—suitable for the finest home.

The color is not painted on. It is a part of the roofing. It does not wear off or fade.

Get This Free Book

Before deciding on any roofing for any purpose, get our free book which tells what we have learned in twenty years of tests about all kinds of roofing. This book is frank, fair and impartial.

It tells all about shingles, tin, tar, iron and ready roofings.

To get this book, address Dept. 97P The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal.

RUBEROID

(TRADEMARK REGISTERED)

Be sure to look for this registered trademark which is stamped every four feet on the under side of all genuine Ruberoid. This is your protection against substitutes which many dealers brazenly sell as Ruberoid. Ruberoid is usually sold by but one dealer in a town. We will tell you the name of your Ruberoid dealer when you send for our free book.

The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, Canada

New York Hamburg London Paris

Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV.

Winnipeg, Canada, September 15, 1909

No. 886

FARMER'S ADVOCATE and HOME JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1866.

Canada's Foremost Agricultural Journal
Published Every Wednesday.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Canada and Great Britain, per annum, in advance \$1.50
(if in arrears) 2.00
United States and Foreign countries, in advance 2.50
Date on label shows time subscription expires.

In accordance with the law, the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to all subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance, accompanied by payment of all arrearages.

British Agency, W. W. Chapman, Mowbray House, Norfolk St., London, W. C. England.

Specimen copies mailed free. Agents wanted.

Address all communications to the firm, not to any individual.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED.

14-16 PRINCESS STREET

WINNIPEG, MAN.

EDITORIAL

Location Not Paramount

Why all this writing regarding the location of Alberta's agricultural college? It is a safe guess that those in charge of the definite step will make a selection such as, in their opinion, will suit best for furthering the interests of agriculture in the Sunny Province. No doubt many satisfactory sites can be secured. The choice will be made in due season.

Those who have championed the advantages of one place or another should not forget that more depends on the breadth of mind of the man in charge and the calibre of the men he selects to fill the positions on his staff than on the location of the institution. It is an easy matter to single out agricultural colleges that are parts of the State University and proved dismal failures; and it is also easy to refer to agricultural colleges set apart from the university (except for conferring degrees) that have become renowned the world over. This proves nothing. The history of successful institutions in all lands reveals the fact that a master hand was at the helm—a man who understands men and who is able to hold the confidence of all who work with him. Whether connected with the university or separated from it every college showing long-continued progress is under the guidance of such broad-minded men.

The main consideration, therefore, should be the selection of a principal, president, dean, or whatever he may be called. If disappointment is not found in that score the authorities can be trusted to select suitable land, conveniently located as to railways, etc. Get the right man and the rest is comparatively easy. Many localities offer satisfactory conditions in other particulars.

Good Farming Contests

Now that judgment has been passed upon the dozens of farms entered in competitions held in various parts of Manitoba during the past season, farmers in all communities should endeavor to ascertain the advisability of holding a similar contest in 1910. That the competitions of the past two seasons have been of great benefit to the localities affected is clear to anyone who knows conditions as they were in 1907 and 1908. In some districts the contest has been carried on for two seasons, many of the farms having been entered in both events. Announcement of the winners of 1908 induced others to enter. Farmers not in the competition improved surroundings and methods of farming so that the homes and farms of their neighbors would not present a more attractive appearance or produce more profitable crops.

In more than one case an increase has been made in the number and variety of live stock on the farm in order that a few points might be added to the score of the judges. These men have not regretted that they increased their herds and flocks. They have found out that in addition to augmenting the points on the score card used in a good farming contest it gave money returns worth while.

There is no reason why every locality in Western Canada should not benefit by friendly rivalry in good farming. Now is the time to make a start that will put your farm in such condition that it will be scored high next summer. Surface cultivation after harvest assists greatly in getting rid of weeds. Thorough care in plowing, and the use of the harrow immediately following the turning of the furrow to conserve moisture, do much to provide a suitable seed bed and maximum water supply for next year's crop. Besides, the farm can be so laid out as to show the judges that system prevails in every operation, fences can be repaired, preparation made for planting trees, garden put in shape and general steps taken to make the farm pleasing to those entrusted with the task of passing judgment in such contests.

Hardy Trees and Plants

Gradually it is being proven that all that is necessary to have trees and plants of the various desirable kinds of such nature as will withstand the rigors of Western Canadian conditions is to secure seeds or young trees or plants that are home grown or that have become acclimatized. Each year for decades thousands of dollars have been wasted on stock grown in the South or the East. Constant supplies of reports showing the dismal failure have discredited the setting out of trees or plants. The average man points to the disappointment of a farmer in his neighborhood a few years ago and refuses to be advised.

But the pendulum is swinging the other way again and so great has been the success during recent years with stock grown in Western Canada that the next five or ten years is bound to see tree planting work a vast change in the appearance of prairie homes.

Discussions at the forestry convention in Regina and observations at the Experimental Farm at Indian Head pointed out the advantages of Western stock. Superintendent Mackay and Norman Ross point with pride to a hard maple tree from Manitoba grown seed thriving while a tree of the same class from Eastern seed planted under similar conditions freezes back to the ground level each year. The history of apple growing in Manitoba reveals similar characteristics among the trees. Seedlings grown in nursery rows in Manitoba are not injured by the severest winters while imported stock seldom survives one season.

Those who are in close touch with the work are sanguine of ultimate success with many trees and plants. They have the evidence to prove that their hope is not poorly founded. Much already has been done in limited districts. In the not distant future farmers throughout the West will benefit by the past work of a few enthusiasts.

Using a Valuable Service

During the past twenty-five or fifty years meteorology, that branch of natural science that deals with the atmosphere, has made marked progress. Progress in America has been more marked perhaps than in any other part of the world. Canadian and American governments have been generous of their support of the most important practical end of meteorology, namely forecasting the weather. In both countries a well manned and well equipped service is maintained, the chief purpose of which is to gather data day by day from all parts of the continent and from that data to form an estimate or forecast of the atmospheric conditions likely to prevail during the next twenty-four or forty-eight hours. In this forecasting of the weather a fairly high degree of efficiency has been attained. In this country there are twelve principal districts for which forecasts are regularly made and of about fifteen thousand forecasts made for the Dominion per year, seventy per cent. are wholly, and a large proportion of the remainder partly, verified. In the United States a higher degree of efficiency is said to prevail, due chiefly to the fact that the country is more completely covered in the observations made each day by officials of the service. Here our stations are chiefly along the southern border, and over something like two million square miles of our territory we have no ports from which daily observations of temperature, precipitation, atmospheric pressure and other data necessary for a comprehensive forecast may be obtained.

In the face of these facts, therefore, the accuracy that has been attained in forecasting is most gratifying.

Lately attempts have been made at long range weather forecasting, the object being to predict for a week or a month ahead just as we predict now for twenty-four or forty-eight hours. As weather phenomena become more perfectly understood and from the observations of years the law and reason of things and the order of atmospheric change become more clearly defined, it may be possible to attain a degree of efficiency in long range forecasting equal to that which now obtains in forecasting for a few hours or a day in advance. But there is little yet to indicate that such a stage has been reached. For the past year or so an American prognosticator has been guessing the sequence of weather change a month ahead, with some little success, it is true, but scarcely sufficiently so to be considered seriously.

We have been requested by a number of readers to publish these monthly forecasts, but at the present stage we believe our space can be better occupied with something else. If farmers would make what use they can of the forecasts published in every daily paper in the country or posted conspicuously in nearly every town and village reached by telephone or telegraph, or which may be received in any home where a telephone is installed, they might profit more than they do from what is recognized as a highly efficient public service. Certain are they to find such reports more reliable than the prognostications of these latter day prophets.

Taxation of Land Values — II

At no time in the history of the world has the absolute right of private property been conceded. It has been recognized that the land, the forests, the mines, the fisheries, and any other natural resources, belonged to the people as a whole. Including these various natural resources under the one general term land, it is easily seen that the land is the only source of wealth, and that all the various commodities which go to sustain human life are produced by the application of labor to land, transforming, transferring, or modifying the bounties of nature so as to adapt them to our needs. Everyone is, therefore, dependent, directly or indirectly, immediately or ultimately, upon the land; and, consequently, private property in land has been always granted with certain reservations, lest a few obtain what was intended for the many, and subject the latter to oppression. The other day I chanced to read some rules and regulations of the Land Office Department, issued in Quebec, Feb., 17th, 1789, from which I quote a short extract:

"And, to prevent individuals from monopolizing such spots as contain mines, minerals, fossils, and conveniences for mills and other singular advantages of a common and public nature, to the prejudice of the general interest of settlers, the Surveyor-General and his agents, or deputy surveyors in the different districts, shall, etc., etc."

But, while it has long been perceived that unrestricted private property in land is not consistent with equity, nor in the interests of the general public, it has always been difficult for the State to restrain the rapacity of individuals, and to devise and enforce such land laws as shall secure justice to each and all. The individual must be confirmed in his right of possession, so that he may reap where he has sown, but he must not be empowered to prevent others from sowing and reaping. That is the problem, and to its special solution those who are called "Single Taxers" have addressed themselves.

The "Single Taxer" argues that all products of industry should be exempted from taxation, so as to stimulate individual enterprise to the greatest possible extent; and he holds that the value of the land, which is a measure of the individual's opportunities, is the proper thing to tax. If a man has possession of land, there is thereby conferred upon him the opportunity for producing wealth, and in this respect he has the advantage over his fellow men who have not access to land;

and, in so far as society confers this privilege upon him; he should help bear society's expenses. The "landed" have, indeed, a power over the very lives of the "landless," and must in justice give some compensation for this privilege.

This argument is confirmed by looking at the question from another point of view. In sparsely settled territory people live in a somewhat primitive fashion, and a revenue to supply social requirements is but little needed. But, as civilization becomes more complex, and people congregate into towns and cities, the need for a social fund becomes correspondingly greater. Compare, for example, the expenditures of a resident of Toronto with those of one of our prairie farmers living on the frontier of civilization, and it will be seen that there are a hundred ways in which the former has to pay for water, heating, lighting, cooking, transportation, education, amusement, etc., while the latter, by virtue of his isolated position, is exempt; and it is to be observed, also, that the value of the land in the thickly-populated centers is very great, while that of the more remote is correspondingly less. The presence of people, with their various needs and activities, their demand for food and clothing and all kinds of services, gives value to land; and at the same time the social requirements of these people increase in a corresponding ratio. Therefore, the same forces which create social needs also create land values, and it would seem that there is a natural connection between those land values that are created by the community and the needs of the same community. The "Single Taxer" would supply the public treasury by levying a tax upon those values which are created, not by any one or two individuals, but by the presence and combined activities of the whole population, and would free individual enterprise from all handicaps. Take for the community what belongs to the community, and leave to the individual what his own efforts have produced: This is the policy of the "Single Taxer"; and he aims to have men contribute to the public revenues, not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the natural opportunities they hold.

Some of the things to be gained by such a change in the incidence of taxation are worth mentioning. It would, for instance, greatly discourage, if not put a stop to, speculation in land. Large tracts of land, rich either in agricultural, mineral or forest resources, have been secured by shrewd individuals or corporations, and have been held idle until the labor and presence of neighboring settlers have caused their value to increase. Then the "owners" have disposed of the same at a "profit," and have pocketed the proceeds. For instance, the amount of money which the C. P. R. Co. has been and is getting from the sale of its Western lands is enormous. What services has the company rendered which entitle it to this money? Few, if any. The increase in value is mainly due to the combined efforts of adjoining settlers, the development of markets, and so forth. Likewise, those who secure in advance the title to prospective town sites along new lines of railway are enabled to collect a perpetual tribute from the public, in the shape of ground rent; and it is a notorious fact that many of the great fortunes of millionaires have been due to former lucky purchases of land on the sites of some of our great cities. It is also a fact patent to everyone, that gambling in land values is extraordinarily prevalent all through the Canadian West. The "Single Taxer" holds it to be a public calamity that a few favored individuals should be enabled to put into their own pockets, in the shape of rent, the huge land values in our large cities, values which their individual efforts have had but an infinitesimal share in creating. These values belong to the public, and should be taken for social needs.—W. C. Good in London *Farmer's Advocate*.

* * *

Alfalfa, like corn and cotton, demands certain conditions of the soil and certain constituents in that soil. Every crop demands certain foods. All crops except alfalfa and the other legumes obtain practically all their food, including nitrogen, from the soil. The latter crops use nitrogen but get it from the air. Alfalfa takes nitrogen from the soil only during the first few months of its growth and thereafter not only takes its own necessary supply from the air, but a large surplus which it stores in the soil, available for whatever crop may follow. Other crops take much nitrogen from the soil, but contribute nothing to its enrichment.—Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."

Where Should Alberta Plant Her Agricultural College?

Attention is drawn in your editorial columns of the 18th ult. to the agricultural college situation in Sunny Alberta, and it is to be regretted that the fact has to be noted that unanimity of opinion does not exist regarding that desirable and necessary institution. Unfortunately, the issue is beclouded by the agitation of those people whose interest is a selfish one and who have little if any thought for the success of the institution or for the profession of agriculture which it is designed to serve. Personally I can see no good and final reason for keeping the college miles apart from the University, *provided*—mark, I say *provided* the agricultural college is given complete autonomy. The only real danger at present to the college by being in close proximity to the university lies in the non-observance of that essential; it is a serious danger but one withal that easily can be avoided if the powers that be will only take the trouble at the start to safeguard for all time the college of agriculture against encroachment by the sister colleges of arts and science.

The University of Wisconsin is continually being used as an argument in favor of a close affiliation of college and university. As an ex-member of the faculty of the college of agriculture in that university I can state that the reason for the continued harmonious relations which existed in that institution, in marked contrast to the upheaval in so many other similar institutions in the United States was, *first*, the fact that the agricultural college at Madison enjoyed complete autonomy regarding its own affairs in the university and *second*, the head of the college and his chief coadjutors were admittedly the equals of the heads of the other college.

In the interests of agriculture we cannot, however, afford to shut our eyes to the fact the tendency does exist in universities and may arise in the prairie universities, to use the agricultural member as a lever with which to get money from the public chest. That they will not, depends largely on the breadth of their president, the heads of their colleges and of the leading public men in their province.

In Saskatchewan the location of the agricultural college is not an issue and the president of that university has spoken in a way that should breed confidence among the farmers that their college will always be fairly treated. Aid in settlement of this important question to Alberta might be had if a dean for the college of agriculture was chosen and appointed, and his opinion, after careful consideration of the various suitable, or said to be suitable, sites obtained.

The question should be kept out of the field of politics. So many things may happen to bias a particular person, or pressure may be brought to bear; it is no secret that the usefulness of one Canadian agricultural college has to some extent been limited by its unfortunate location, so that while discussion may provoke some feeling that is of little consequence. The importance of the question at issue is greater than that of the disputants.

There are certain essentials that should be striven for, viz: (a) The college should be located on land fairly representative of the whole province, so that results obtained from crop and soil experiments may be available to the greatest number of people. (b) The soil should be of a character that it may be possible to work it throughout the growing season. (c) The college should be located so that it may be easy of access by rail by a large section of the province and thus allow for farmers' excursions. (d) It should be as nearly as possible in the center of the English speaking population, so that it may be largely used from the beginning. It is a debatable question whether it is advisable to locate it in close proximity to an experimental farm directed from Eastern Canada; such proximity might be the cause of jealous rivalries or slavish imitation detrimental to the agriculture of the province. In addition, as a college staff must do certain experimental work, it would be waste to duplicate experiments under exactly similar conditions. I trust that my words will be taken in the spirit in which they are written—for the benefit solely of Western agriculture.

"SASKATCHEWAN."

HORSE

It is pleasing to note that Canadian horsemen are importing pure-bred horses in greater numbers than for years past. The most satisfactory point in the importations of Clydesdales, particularly those coming to Western Canada, is the fact that size has not been sacrificed for beauty of form or what some please to call quality. The tendency is to demand greater substance and the breeder's evidence a desire to meet the demand.

Estimated Cost to Rear Foals

One of America's worthy and noted horsemen, P. Stericker, of New Jersey State, gives the following on cost of raising colts:

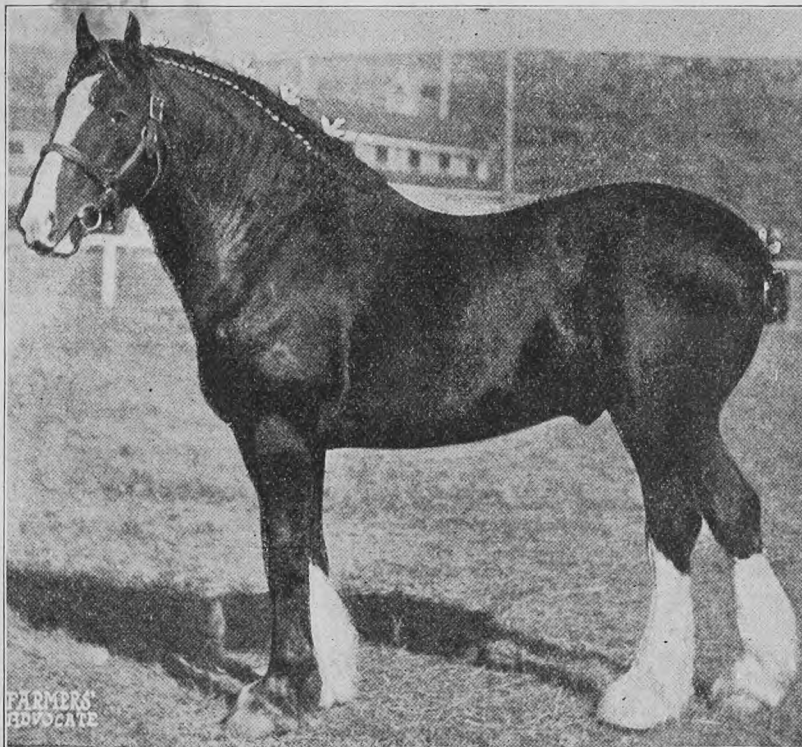
Most farmers have abundance of roughage, and if they can only get it turned into manure are satisfied; some, also, raise large crops of roots, or have a silo, and, consequently, can feed young stock for comparatively little. The grain fed to a colt is practically the only item of real expense to them; but, even so, when a man begins to dot down the cost of keeping a colt each season, figures up the total, and has it staring him in the face, he will likely experience a sort of "jolt" that he was not prepared for.

To get an approximate idea of the cost of a colt up to weaning time, it will be necessary to take some cognizance of the risks attending the dam during the period of parturition. Still, good care and common sense will go far to reduce these risks to a minimum, and should a man feel he has not had enough experience, he has right at hand the means to supply this deficiency, in the shape of live stock insurance companies, which, for a small premium, say of \$5 to \$7, for a shorttime policy, to cover the period above referred to, will take the risk off his hands and eliminate the loss of sleep and worry, which he might experience if he carried the risk himself. Next, we would have to consider what the average service fee would be. That would naturally vary with locality and quality of sire used, but the services of a fairly good horse should not exceed \$12.50, or at the most \$15.00. Some horses, of course, stand for more and some for less, but that would seem to me to be a reasonable fee.

The difference in work done by a foaling in comparison to a barren mare, would certainly be in favor of the latter, and this would naturally increase the cost of the colt; a little rest right before and right after parturition being almost a necessity, though it need not be of very long duration, and, in fact, need not interfere with the mare doing odd jobs that do not call for long and continued exertion. Some people are not so fortunately situated as to be able to give their mares much rest, and in that case the old adage of "necessity knowing no law" has to be applied; but we will suppose the case to be one where better conditions exist. A couple of weeks before and the same length of time after parturition should suffice to give the youngster a good start in life. If you put down about \$30 to \$35 for this period of enforced rest and consequent loss of use of the mare with cost of keep; and supposing no accidents occur from then until weaning time, and the colt is later taught to eat a little bran and crushed oats, obtaining the bulk of his sustenance from his mother, you should have a colt costing you at weaning time not more than \$50 to \$55. But from this time on up to two years old is the crucial period of a young horse's life, and it is then he should have the best feed and attention, for much depends on this whether you have at maturity a good or an indifferent specimen of the equine family, and as the difference in cost is not very material, we would like to impress this point upon everyone who undertakes to raise a colt; a man naturally has a pardonable pride in raising something better than the general run, and he cannot do better than keep it in mind, never to allow a colt to lose its colt's flesh, and to keep it going after weaning time right along, and especially up to the time

when it becomes two years old, and as long after as he possibly can, for there is no denying the fact that condition is more than half of the horse at any and all times. In winter he should be well protected from the cold, and in summer from the flies. Taken by seasons, the first winter's keep should not cost over \$20; the second summer not more than \$17.50; the second winter, \$25; the third summer, \$17.50; and the third winter, say, \$30. Stabling, breaking and attention should be offset by work done by the colt from two years old up, especially if the colt under consideration (as I assume) be of one of the draft breeds. According to my figures the cost of raising a colt of the heavy breeds would figure out around \$150, or a trifle over; a light-legged one would cost fully as much, or possibly a little more, on account of not being available for much service up to three years old. We should say that if a colt of draft breeding is well grown and gets large and weighty enough, he should sell at an average of \$250 to \$275, leaving the raiser nearly 50 per cent. profit.

Draft horse breeding is quite profitable at present; in fact, there has scarcely ever been a time when good ones were so high as they are at present. If they are only grown large enough for city trucking, they will sell readily for good money, and I want to say that it pays to raise



TWO YEAR OLD CLYDESDALE STALLION ECONOMIST
Winner in his class and champion Clydesdale Stallion at Calgary.

only the big, good ones, and a man has to have that object in view when he starts in. Non-descripts pay no one. To consider the light-legged proposition, I will leave out the speed horse entirely, as being too much of a lottery to be considered.

A good-sized, well-finished coaching colt, with action, should, of course, command a higher price, but how many raisers obtain such? It is generally the middleman who gets the lion's share of the profits in this class, owing to lack of time, knowledge or ability on the raiser's part to break and fit properly.

In conclusion, would say that a good, sound, stylish Coach horse, well broken and fitted, should bring at least an average of \$275 to \$300, and even at this enhanced price the raiser would not net more than the raiser of the draft colt, the difference coming in through many little expenses, especially of breaking and keeping, which never enter into the cost of a draft colt.

* * *

A nineteen-year-old boy while milking the cows in a corral on the farm of E. O. Lund, Wynyard, Sask., was attacked by a bull that was in the herd and seriously injured. The bull jammed the young man against a tree stump and would have finished his victim on the spot had he not been beaten off with an iron bar. It's the same old story in the same old way. There is, in fact, a terrible sameness about all these gored-by-bull stories and one would think that men would learn after a while that entire animals after they reach a certain age are not to be trusted, and that bulls especially should be so kept and handled as to reduce to a minimum the chances of their doing injury to attendants.

STOCK

Selling Pure Bred Stock by Mail

Canadians seem to fancy mail order buying. Large businesses have been built by up merchants in cities east and west, who will sell their goods by mail, creating a demand by well placed advertising, by illustrated, descriptive catalogs and by writing convincing letters to every inquirer seeking information of the goods advertised or described. The number of firms maintaining mail order departments is increasing every year and the list of articles sold by mail includes very nearly everything the average man can possibly require.

Breeders of live stock have not been slow in noting the trend of things in the business world and in applying to the selling of stock the same principles that have built up some of the larger retail merchandising concerns of the country. More live stock is sold each year through advertising, more breeders are coming each year to an appreciation of this fact and more breeders advertising are learning the fine points of selling live stock by mail.

The breeder who advertises his stock and aims to sell by mail has first of all to learn to write convincing letters to those inquiring of him for stock. From years of observation of the selling methods of live stock men, we are convinced that this is the chief reason for lack of success among those who fail. Writing on this subject recently in an American live stock journal one of the most successful advertising breeders in the United States has this to say:

Where the average advertiser usually makes a failure is when he secures the inquiries and does not follow them up in a systematic, convincing manner, and we find no better way than personal form letters, in which we give best reasons why it is to their interest to buy our pure bred, and in every letter insert order blanks, fac-simile letters written us by satisfied customers, and try to describe in an interesting way how we conduct the breeding farms, the manner of mating, the proper care of stock for producing a most perfect conformation in blood lines that are most popular with good breeders.

We find that the best and most convincing arguments we can use to make sales is to enclose in our letters fac-simile letters received from our satisfied customers, to enclose newspaper clippings telling of purchases made, descriptions of our herds and tellings of winnings made in competition at different stock shows.

We believe in not only guaranteeing every animal we sell to be a breeder, but we offer to pay return charges, no matter whether shipped 50 or 500 miles, and return purchase price and no questions asked if the animal is not just as described.

Too many breeders think that the insertion of an advertisement will sell their stock, and their lack of ability to convince or interest the buyer in the first letter is no good cause for the breeder to quit writing.

We find the form letter method of selling pure-bred cattle and hogs by mail order is the very best and most successful plan, and by far the cheapest, and to prove this we call attention to the fact that although we have two large, separate herds of Aberdeen-Angus and three separate herds of Poland-Chinas, that in all our years of breeding we have never yet had a public sale of stock, preferring our plan as being the most satisfactory, not only to ourselves, but to the purchaser who saves the expense of a trip, does not have to leave home, but can buy through the mail just what he is looking for and wants at a reasonable price under a guarantee that protects him.

Make your letters short and to the point. We think it better to send six letters to a prospective purchaser, mailing a week apart, and each covering a special point, than to write a great, long letter and try to cover all six points.

Fifty dollars' worth of advertising in a standard, good farm publication can be made to sell hun-

dreds of dollars of stock if you will give a little thought and study to 'how to write letters that will interest, convince and sell pure-breds by mail order.'

This plan has worked so successfully that 90 per cent of our sales are made through the mail and we have for the last few years received "repeat orders" from satisfied customers, for which we credit account to what advertisers term "cumulative advertising."

Show me the breeder who gives little attention to advertising and I will show you a breeder who thinks there is little to advertising.

It is absolutely necessary for every breeder to give time, study and thought as to how best to advertise and sell stock, and no matter how good a breeder you are, to make a success it is necessary to advertise.

The Situation in Hogs

Receipts of hogs at Western markets are insufficient to supply local killing demand, and have been for several months. Present quoted prices are higher than they have been for years, with some indication that higher levels may be reached before requirements are supplied. Hogs are scarce all over the continent. Ontario and Eastern farmers went out of the hog business pretty generally a year or so ago when grain advanced rapidly in price and hogs seemed inclined to go lower. In the United States it is estimated that 2,000,000 less hogs will be slaughtered during 1909 than were packed in 1908. The West and Middle West quit the hog business when corn

probably pressed too far, and, anyway, we must have pure-breds if we are to obtain first crosses. It is to the interest of farmers generally to keep only pure-bred breeding stock, and the present is, therefore, a favorable time to secure pure-bred stock of a desirable type, and every farmer who raises pigs will find it to his interest to at least avail himself of the use of pure-bred sires for the purpose of improving the type of his hogs, and thus aid in bringing about a more uniform class in his district, and in the country generally—a class that will command the best price in the market. The idea which appears to dissuade many from purchasing pure-bred stock, that registration is troublesome and expensive, need not cause worry, as it is not necessary that all the stock, or any, be registered; besides, there is in the records of this class no time limit for registering, and, in any case, only the best should be used for breeding purposes, if advancement and improvement be the object.

FARM

Topics for Discussion

To afford an opportunity for the interchange of ideas, and to provide a place where information may be given and received, we publish each week at the head of this department a list of topics, which our readers are invited to discuss. Opposite each topic is the date of publication of contributions on it, and readers are reminded that articles contributed on any of the subjects given, must be in our hands at least ten days earlier than the subject is scheduled for discussion in our columns.

Readers will understand that this department of the paper is theirs. They are invited to write the editor freely, expressing their opinion of the manner in which it is conducted and to suggest topics. If any reader has in mind a question which he or she may think can be profitably discussed, it will be given a place in the order of subjects, if it is deemed of sufficient general interest. Because this notice runs weekly at the head of the Farm Department does not mean that farm questions, only, may be taken up. The discussions will be spread over every department of the paper.

For the best article received on each topic, we will award a first prize of Three Dollars and for the Second best, Two Dollars, paying the latter sum for other contributions on the subject received and published in the same issue.

Articles should not exceed 500 words in length.

September 22.—*What has been your experience in boarding threshing gangs? Is the practice in vogue in most districts of farmers boarding the threshers, the proper one to follow? What would you suggest as a remedy if the present practice is unsatisfactory?*

September 29.—*At present quoted prices for hogs at Winnipeg stock yards, what margin of profit does your local buyer have? Does he pay one flat price for all grades or buy according to quality?*

October 6.—*What has been your experience in marketing eggs and poultry through commission merchants? Do you find such method of selling satisfactory?*

October 13.—*What is the most expedient way of harvesting a root crop? How do you store the roots? Under average conditions how late in the winter or spring are the roots fit for feeding to stock?*

Marketing the Wheat Crop

This week's discussion on the advisability of selling wheat immediately after threshing, or holding until the rush is over, has brought many valuable contributions, each of which will be published as soon as space will permit. Our correspondents recognize the vast changes incident to improved transportation facilities and to banking conveniences. The prevailing opinion is that for the man who can arrange, from a financial standpoint, to hold his wheat over it pays to do so. Otherwise it is well to catch the early market. The letters are well worth reading. Awards have been made as follows: First, J. H. Farthing, Manitoba, and, second, John Parker, Saskatchewan.

Thoughts on Marketing Wheat

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Marketing the grain by the growers of the Canadian Northwest presents many peculiarities. There is the almost general rush from the thresher to market regardless of prices, current or probable, of the requirement of the market for the time being, the condition of the grain shipped or any other thing than getting the product disposed of.

A variety of reasons are responsible, some of which in earlier days had validity, but which are with the facilities now at hand, out of date, and unjustifiable. There was the necessity of money to liquidate debts. With all the branch banks in the country now there should be no need for sacrifice on values for this purpose. The scarcity and high price of help and desire to hire for the shortest season possible, the price of building materials and consequent want of proper storage on the farm and an idea that it is cheaper to store in the terminal elevator than at home also had to be considered. There is an advantage in immediate accessibility for sale, and the possibility of obtaining an advance. Some believe that it is economy to cut out every handling possible. Here there is often a confusion between "expenditure" and "economy." Then there is the desire to save shrinkage and a fear of car shortage.

The transportation companies help support this feeling of urgent rush by their desire to get all possible to the lake front before the close of navigation, and the drop in values about this time accentuates this. The implement firms and banks and the mortgage companies all aid by insisting on paper redeemable in the fall months, and this practice by custom has become so fixed that seldom is a protest made. Thus has grown up a custom or system of marketing the staple commodity of the West, which is ridiculous in its disregard for the best interests of the grain grower in particular and the best interests of the Western country in general, for the history of the grain market for several years has shown large advances in prices as soon as the bulk of grain is out of farmers' hands. Look at 1906-07, when the railways were early tied up. The wheat in farmers' granaries was almost worthless as a commodity for months on account of the system of the banks, who make no advances on grain in farmers' granaries, but when grain moved again the values were good and the advances such that many of those who in winter looked with dismay at the growth of interest on their paper were in pocket as a result of being compelled to hold. The following year again demonstrated how this feature of urging farmers to market soon worked to the grain growers' detriment. Then grain men urged that all frozen wheat be rushed forward. Every bank displayed this notice prominently; the papers dinned it day by day. Result: market flooded, prices unrenumerative to grower, some grain threshed too soon, shipped and returned, to be dumped on prairie, and shipper out freight both ways. The buyer in the East meanwhile paid exorbitant prices for this same stuff. Later, when saner methods prevailed, the spread was narrower and the seller got his own. Buyers in my locality who have bought street wheat from farmers in the fall and early winter, claim to have made tens of thousands of dollars on the holding and selling later. This was done on banks' money lent on security of the farmers or wheat transferred to a dealer and stored in his elevator instead of the farmers' granary.

For this year there are potent reasons for a leisurely marketing of our wheat crop. Quality is almost super-excellent, and it is wanted by the millers of the East and Europe for blending purposes. These are embarrassed in handling our wheat by our method of thrusting it all upon the market at once. They are using it every day and a steady supply would meet their requirements much better, and secure to growers a better all round price. Why not then adopt this method? Clean our grain, sell our screenings or feed them, and cut out dockage; weigh our grain into cars or elevators and stop fraud at the weigh scale, both of which are rampant when grain goes from the thresher to the elevator. This is so well known that many growers send their first load in by a responsible man, who tries to ensure just weight for his load, as the weight of this is nearly always the measure of each succeeding load.

My intention is to hold and watch the market, if at all possible to get a car, ship to a reliable grain company, cleaning the grain thoroughly, weighing each load and thus checking the weighing at the terminal.

I always send to D. D. Campbell a statement of car and contents actual weight, height above or below load line, grade I expect, and I find it pays to do this, as he is on the spot and can get errors corrected before I could hear about them.

Manitoba

J. H. FARTHING.

STUDY STOCK MATTERS

The rapid increase in attention to live stock production on the farms of Western Canada demands that special study be made of the care and handling of cattle, sheep and swine. For years "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal" has been recognized as Canada's foremost live stock paper. All matters of importance in connection with breeding, feeding and selling are dealt with in a practical way. A careful consideration of the articles appearing from time to time means dollars to the reader. The subscription price, \$1.50 per year, is returned many times. Let your neighbors know the facts. Secure some new subscribers and win one or more of our valuable premiums.

went up and while the corn crop this year promises to be heavy and the price well reduced, the hogs are not now in the country to make pork from. In this part of the continent we went out of hogs on general principles, the combination of circumstances that scared farmers out being high-priced grain and comparatively low priced pork. Now with live hogs selling for \$8.50 per cwt. at Winnipeg and around \$8.00 at other Western markets, with prospects for lower priced coarse grain, many of those who passed up the swine industry a few months ago as a losing proposition would like to be in it again.

At present, the man with a few good brood sows is making money, and he who keeps one or more about his farm year in and year out, good prices or bad, will make a profit on the average of his operations.

A peculiar feature of the situation at the present time, from the standpoint of the breeders of pure-bred swine, is the disproportionately small gap between the prices of commercial stock and of pure-bred breeding animals of this class. While breeding stock in the hands of general farmers is scarce, and much needed, a large percentage of farmers fight shy of pure-breds, and decline to avail themselves of their use, partly, no doubt, because of the difference in price, which is now less than for years past, but largely from an out-of-date misconception that pure-bred stock is delicate and will not yield satisfactory returns for food consumed. While this may in a measure be true of certain inbred, pampered strains, it is not true of the general run of pure-bred breeding swine maintained under natural farm conditions, as nearly all of them are. While many hold that a first cross of two good breeds will be a better doer and more economic pork-producer than a pure-bred, still, even this point is

Eliminate Credit System

FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

A large number of farmers in the West make the serious blunder of practically mortgaging their crop at least one year ahead, and are thus compelled to sell at once regardless of prices. We are gambling rather than farming, and the chances are against us. Every farmer should eliminate the credit system and deal on a cash basis. This would place us in a position to hold our wheat until prices suit. I know many farmers will say that a cash system is impossible, but that word is like a great many horses—overworked. I would advise holding wheat, as it has for the last four years been 20 per cent. higher in this district in the spring and summer than it was in the fall, and oats 55 per cent. — from 35 to 55 cents.

Storage on the farm would have the following advantages: Choice of market and prices, time to wheat, thus saving freight on screenings, and providing valuable feed, and saving elevator storage and pickings.

If the farmers who are able to hold their wheat would do so perhaps their number would be sufficient to steady the Canadian wheat market and thus avoid glutting the market and causing blockade of storage and perhaps would puzzle the non-producing grain exchange as to manipulation of market prices. My experience with elevator cleaning is that it is a farce. The grain is a very little better for it, and you pay for the feeding of store cattle at the terminals by loss of feed and freight on the same. What screenings you get at the local elevator is very likely to be some other man's stuff and to be mixed with bad seeds.

Saskatchewan.

JOHN PARKER.

POULTRY

American Poultry Association

The American Poultry Association held its 34th annual meeting at Niagara Falls the second week in August. From a practical standpoint the sessions of the Association might not be called a success, as the practical side has very little bearing upon the work of the Association. The big work of the convention was the revision of the "Standard of Perfection." For some time it has been felt that the standard was not perfect, and a committee was appointed to consider this and report. The bringing in of this report was the occasion of some lively discussion, but very little change was made in the report of the committee, which will be printed in full later.

The question of licensing judges came up for a good deal of discussion. As it is now, the Association license judges, but all new judges applying for a license must have endorsement of five judges already licensed. Some argued that these judges gave their signatures without due consideration—in fact, at some times, without even knowing the applicant—and advocated going back to the old system and doing away with the license. It was decided, however, to retain the license, and judges were cautioned in reference to the signing of any application unless they could confirm what the application required.

One good thing bearing on the new standard was the elimination of color terms. As the standard is to-day, an amateur may read it, and doubtless be confused at the multiplicity of colors mentioned. For instance, a color may be called a salmon, or buff, light red, a yellow, and so on, and it is very hard to designate just what color is meant. The term "willow" may be used, but who can tell just what shade that is? Now, the standard, instead of having one hundred and thirty-five of these terms, will only have thirty-five colors mentioned. The new standard will contain color-plates of these thirty-five colors. These will be decided upon, and there cannot be more than one interpretation of a color. The color standard which has been advocated, was dropped for the present.

The installation of new officers showed little change. Mr. Bryant was elected President for another term, but the 1st Vice-President, H. B. Donovan, of Toronto, gave way to L. H. Baldwin, of Toronto; the 2nd Vice-President, Miller Purvis, of California, is replaced by C. K. Graham, of Virginia. Mr. Kimmey, Secretary, gave way to Mr. Campbell. This gives one Canadian on the Executive, but Professor C. K. Graham can be considered a Canadian, though he has dwelt with Uncle Sam for the last four or five years.

There were a number of good addresses. John H. Robinson of Massachusetts gave a good address on "The Poultry Show Problem." His idea was that the poultry show, as it is to-day, must be improved if it intends to advance, and,

to do this, he suggests two main questions. First, to make it more of an educational feature; that is, to have the judge explain why and wherefore; have addresses along practical subjects along poultry lines. His other suggestion was that the coop-judging should be dispensed with, and that we use ring-judging in place of it. This would give the exhibitors a chance to see their birds judged, and the owner of each bird could see that it was shown to best advantage. He said there was no reason why ring judging could not be introduced for poultry as effectually as for dogs and cattle. With the exception of the ring-judging, Mr. Robinson's ideas coincide very much with Canadian ideas of poultry shows.

Thomas S. Meek, of Wheeling, West Virginia, spoke on "The Poultry-institute Problem." Among his suggestions were that there should be Association charts of birds, showing the indications and conformation of the breed, and the variations in breeds, for distribution. We should endeavor to give the public, or those interested in the question, the proper idea of what breed shape means, and he advocated educational institutions in fact, much along the same line that Canadians have already been working. "Shape makes breed; color, variety," said Mr. Meek, and he wished to impress upon those present that fanciers should not ignore utility men. Fanciers keep poultry up to the standard, but utility men make it profitable for them.

There were several other good addresses on the programme, but the time was so taken up with revising that some of them had to be dropped.

As this was the first annual meeting of this Association, that I had the privilege of attending, I suppose I might be permitted to give my impression of the meeting. I came away thinking that I had spent a good time; that I had met a lot of men of whom I have read. This was very interesting, and I enjoyed it very much. I also enjoyed the practical addresses that were delivered, and I must say that I enjoyed a little of the firing. It is quite interesting to sit and listen to other fellows getting warmed up over a subject. But, for practical poultrymen to get much out of the American Poultry Association, they must get it outside of the actual business discussed at the meeting. I think that there are not enough practical men connected with the Association. We should have more of them, as this is really the only representative association poultrymen have. Why should it not be used to get better legislation, better markets, grading of produce, and so forth? Some representative association must do this, and the American Poultry Association does not. The only solution that will probably occur is that some other association will take up the practical side of it, and, though it need not run in opposition to the American Poultry Association it may not strengthen it.

F. C. ELFORD.

HORTICULTURE

Talk about the Fruit Business

For years I have been more or less of a doubter about the ultimate results to be attained in fruit growing in British Columbia. I always was inclined to discount the optimism of enthusiasts. But so definite have been the results, and so comprehensive the proof, that I am compelled to admit the industry is fulfilling all the expectations of the optimist and not a few dreams of the dreamer of a few years ago are coming true.

One of the most striking things about the present B. C. fruit land movement is that very few of those coming to the province to engage in fruit growing have had any previous experience in horticultural pursuits. I am firmly of the opinion that more former occupations are represented among the fruit growers of British Columbia than any other one occupation that could be named. Doctors, lawyers, merchants and professional men of all kinds are represented. I met a man a few days ago who has followed mining all his life, but now at about forty years of age, he has determined to leave behind the up and down career of the prospector for something, where although the results in instances may not be as large, are certainly more definite.

How does the inexperienced fruit grower succeed? Speaking frankly, he seems to succeed very well. Indeed, he appears to succeed very much better than the man who comes to the

country with the idea that he knows all there is to know about fruit growing, for the reason that the latter's knowledge of conditions elsewhere is not always applicable to conditions in B. C. And the men who come, admitting they know little but anxious to learn, appear invariably to make a success. I had this very forcibly brought to my attention when I attended the National Apple Show in Spokane last December. The man who won the second prize of five hundred dollars in the carload competition did not know anything about growing fruit when he came to Yakima from Illinois eleven years ago. But he was willing and anxious to learn with the result that he has now one of the choicest and best kept orchards in that section of the country. Another man who is now one of the big fruit men of Washington only went into the fruit business when his health failed to such an extent that he had to give up school teaching. That he was an apt student in the fruit business is shown by the fact he sold one crop of his seven-year-old fifty-acre orchard for thirty-three thousand dollars. This sounds like a fairy tale, I know, but I had the opportunity of testing the truth of the statement and found it to be absolutely correct.

One of the reasons for the success of the amateur grower is that there are now so many ways of disseminating information, impossible a few years ago. The experiment stations are doing a great work. The fruit grower who is willing to read and study can keep in touch with all that is going on along the lines of experimenting with new varieties, orchard cultivation, method of spraying, kind of spray, etc. And, be it said to the credit of the provincial government, they seem to be doing all they can to foster and promote the growth of the industry. All told, some twenty-six inspectors are stationed at various points throughout the province whose duty it is to visit the various orchards and to see that they are kept free from insects and pests. So thorough has their work been that very few expert orchardists pay a visit to British Columbia without making some favorable comment on the cleanliness of the orchards.

That the work of the inspectors is of material assistance to the growers goes without saying. They often learn in a short time what would take years of experience to teach. And in this connection let me mention that an instance was brought to my attention a few days ago, where in a certain district, the inspector pronounced the orchard of a man who knew absolutely nothing about the business three years ago as being the cleanest, the most free from pests, and the best in every way that he had seen.

I am aware that the idea that a man can make a living for himself and his family on a ten-acre plot has been very severely ridiculed in some quarters. I must confess again that I was a doubter myself. It did appear almost impossible. But I see it being done in so many instances that I am compelled to believe. Just the other day I met a man from Arizona who was thinking of buying a partly improved fruit ranch and when I saw him first he was of the opinion that nothing less than fifteen acres, at least, would furnish a living for himself and family. But after he had met and talked with growers for several days, a week in fact, he had come to the conclusion that ten acres would be all he would be able to find time to cultivate and look after, and that with proper care and attention he could make as much off it as he could off a larger block when less intensive methods of cultivation were employed.

One of the big problems is the selection of varieties. It is curious how much difference there is in the climate of one valley and another. In the aggregate there does not seem to be so much difference because it is hard to find any section to which some particular variety or varieties are adapted. But I have seen instances where a Spitzenburg or a Yellow Pippin, for instance, would do well in a certain locality and forty or fifty miles off would not do well at all for the simple reason that these varieties require a long growing season and a very hot climate to mature them properly. Consequently, where there is an excess of moisture and no need for irrigation these varieties are very good ones to pass by. But where they mature well, there is no apple more profitable for they bring the top prices on the English market. This only serves to show the care that has to be exercised, and also to emphasize that the successful fruit grower of to-day has to be an alert, well-informed individual if he would succeed. There is scarcely a profession or calling where technical knowledge is so absolutely essential. By technical knowledge

I mean, particularly, knowledge as to the properties of the soil he is cultivating, what is necessary to the growth of good fruit, what it lacks and what it needs to build it up.

Let me submit a concrete case. A young Englishman came out from the homeland and in partnership with one of his kin, engaged in fruit growing. The first year the failure was complete and his partner, thoroughly disgusted, pulled out. But the other reasoned that others had made a success and so could he.

The first thing he did was to take a box of soil and send it to the nearest experiment station for analysis. In due time a reply came that it was well suited for fruit growing, but that with the altitude mentioned and the other climatic conditions existent, it was an admirable spot for growing tomatoes. The following year he made one thousand dollars out of tomatoes alone. This serves to show what a wide-awake experiment station co-operating with a wide-awake grower can accomplish.

The principal drawback is, of course, that you have to wait so long before very definite results are attained, that is, as far as results from the orchard are concerned. But with better methods of grading and packing and the co-operation of the express companies in transportation matters very good returns are being made from small fruits. Two hundred and fifty crates of strawberries to an acre is only a very average crop and the least returns of any of the growers this year has been something over a dollar a crate net, after paying all expenses of crating, picking and packing. And when two hundred and fifty dollars an acre can be made from small fruits, the outlook, even at the beginning should not be so discouraging.

At present the industry wants, more than anything else, men of considerable means who can go about the matter aggressively, get their land cleared and their holdings planted quickly, insuring a great deal quicker returns than where the clearing and planting of a ten-acre lot spread over a term of years.

E. W. D.

FIELD NOTES

Forestry Convention at Regina

The Canadian Forestry Association's Convention was held at Regina on September 3 and 4, being the first time in the history of the Association that the convention was held further west than Ontario. Delegates from all parts of Canada were in attendance, the prairie provinces being particularly well represented. A great interest was shown by all in the fine work that is being done by the Association, not only in the subject of prairie forestry but the preservation of the present treed area as well.

The subject of tree planting is recognized more and more as an object of interest and a necessity to the farmers of the Prairie Provinces and they are beginning to recognize the fact that it is a question of vital importance to them. Anyone visiting the Forest Nursery Station at Indian Head on Saturday 4th could not but go away with the idea completely shattered that it was impossible or even difficult to grow good shade and shelter trees on the prairie. Here are to be seen many varieties of trees, some looking, as A. Knechtel, the inspector of Dominion Forest Reserves remarked, healthier than in their native localities. How well they can be grown is shown in the fact that that which was a bare prairie some four years ago is now well treed ground.

MUCH TREE PLANTING

The convention was opened on Friday morning in the Regina City Hall by His Honor A. E. Forget, the Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan, who expressed pleasure in the work in tree planting that had already been done by settlers in the immediate vicinity of the progressive city of Saskatoon, by the railway companies in different parts of Saskatchewan, and by the citizens of Moose Jaw and Regina. While no doubt good results were being achieved in other parts of the West these places to him had been the most noticeable. Addresses of welcome were tendered the convention by the Hon. Walter Scott, Premier of Saskatchewan, by R. H. Williams, Mayor of Regina, P. McAra, Jr., President of the Board of Trade, and Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Commissioner of Agriculture for Saskatchewan. The secretary of the Association read letters of regret at inability to be present received from Lord Strathcona who wished the convention success, from the Governor General, from Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other prominent men.

The subject of tree-planting on the prairie was afterward discussed, papers being read by Angus MacKay, the Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Indian Head, and Archibald Mitchell, Assistant of Tree Planting Division. Mr.

MacKay dealt with the work being done on the Experimental Farm and told from his experiences of those trees most suitable for the prairie. He mentioned that the maple and ash varieties were very suitable for wind breaks and constituted the great bulk of trees sent out, although the native maple proved unsatisfactory in some respects. The ash he considered one of the best trees yet obtained for the prairies.

Mr. MacKay then mentioned that in the twenty years of tree growing on the Experimental Farm, cultivation has been the main reliance toward success, water, except in a few cases never being used even in the driest season. The area in all cases was prepared the year before planting, either by breaking and backsetting on new or summer fallow on old land. Mr. Mitchell dealt mainly with conditions from Regina west to the foothills, mentioning how difficult it was for those who had been no further west than Regina to understand how destitute of trees the Western prairie can be. He expressed, however, his faith that in a short time this would all be changed as the settlers learned more of the possibilities and advantages of tree growing by the work of the Experimental Farm and by articles appearing in the agricultural press.

MUST HAVE CULTIVATION

In the discussion which followed on the subject of preservation of moisture in soil in the early spring, the general opinion at first was that saturating the land thoroughly in the fall would attain this object. This differed from the actual experiments at the Experimental Farm which has proved that thorough cultivation was the only salvation. Cultivation, of course, should be discontinued some time before freeze-up to allow new growth to harden and avoid winter freezing. If it was found that growth was too prolonged, danger could be easily guarded against by pinching the tips of the growing shoots, checking further growth and allowing wood to become hard and matured before winter set in.

A. H. Brown of Regina spoke of an experiment he had carried out which had made hundreds of dollars for him and proved the practical value of tree-planting. He had planted a grove beside a depression afterwards damming the lower end of the depression. This was now full the year round of a lake of good water kept fresh by the winds. Mr. Brown stated that if it had not been for the trees gathering the snow and preserving it till late spring only in very exceptional years would there be any water in this lake bottom.

At the afternoon session a paper was read by A. H. D. Ross, M.A., M.F., lecturer in forestry, University of Toronto, dealing with the Dominion Forest Reserves. Papers were also read by J. P. Turner, Secretary Manitoba Fish and Game Protective Association and by T. N. Willing, Chief Saskatchewan Game Guardian, on the subject of Forest Reserves and Game Protection.

In the evening highly interesting and instructive illustrated lectures on Forestry on the prairies were given by Norman Ross who has done such exceptionally good work as Chief of the Tree Planting Division on the new Forestry Farm at Indian Head and by A. Knechtel, the Inspector of Dominion Forest Reserves. Mr. Ross dealt with the work being carried on by the Forest Nursery Station at Indian Head. Illustrations of successful plantings of white spruce and Scotch pine of several years standing were shown. Taken altogether Mr. Ross proved conclusively by means of illustrations from photos what can be done in tree planting, showing the development from the bare prairie of the Nursery Station in 1905 to the comparatively well treed grounds in 1908. Mr. Knechtel told of the good results being attained by farmers in different localities where the soil was light and drifting, in planting shelter belts.

VISIT TO INDIAN HEAD

On Saturday the delegates visited Indian Head as the guests of the city of Regina. In the morning a visit was paid to the Forest Nursery Station where Norman M. Ross conducted the party through the different divisions. Here something that as yet is practically unknown was pointed out to the delegates by Mr. Ross. Side by side are two Eastern soft maple. The seed from which one was grown was procured from the East and for the other from the farm of A. P. Stevenson in Southern Manitoba. The growth from the Eastern seed freezes to the ground each winter, growing up to about the same height each year and than freezing to the ground again the following winter, whereas, exactly the same species from Western grown seed is not hurt in any winter to any marked extent, showing that for success it is absolutely necessary, wherever possible, to procure the seed or young tree, not from the United States or Eastern Canada, but from Western Canada. Another point that Mr. Ross is continually pointing out to those who wish to grow trees successfully is that only by cultivation can success be achieved, fertilization of the soil being fatal to evergreens, although broad-leaved trees seem to survive it. This is well shown in one tract of evergreens at the stations. At one place where a pile of manure formerly stood the trees are dying or dead, while around it perfectly healthy trees of the same kind are growing under otherwise similar conditions.

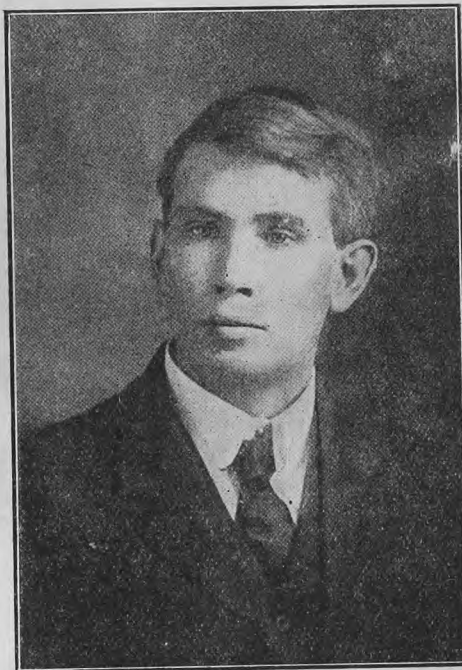
HOW CLOVER SPREADS

In the afternoon a visit under the direction of Mr. MacKay was paid to the Experimental Farm. One

of the interesting things to be seen there was a field of 8 acres of large red clover. Four years ago the was sowed and only came up in one corner.

Since then the clover has spread from the one growth to the whole field. Something that has almost to be seen to be believed is a large crab apple that is successfully grown on the farm. It is a cross between the crab and the standard apple. The branches are heavily laden with the fruit. The highest credit is due Mr. MacKay and Mr. Ross for the work they are carrying on. The debt due them by the Province and the Northwest in general cannot be overestimated.

L. C. WEST.



J. ARTEMAS CLARK, B.S.A.
Superintendent of the new Branch Experimental Farm on Prince Edward Island.

Experimental Farm for P.E.I.

An experimental farm will be established on Prince Edward Island. Dr. Saunders, Director of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, selected a tract of 65 acres close to Charlottetown on which experiments will be conducted with cereals, fruits, vegetables, trees, shrubs, etc. J. A. Clark, B. S. A., has been appointed superintendent.

The superintendent, Mr. Clark, is a native of Bay View, P. E. I. He received his agricultural education at Cornell and Guelph, being a graduate of the latter institution, and is a practical farmer, having worked on the farm since boyhood, and for a number of years has owned and successfully managed one of the largest and most productive farms on the Island.

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We would like to have a personal chat with every one of our 25,000 Subscribers. We would like to clasp hands in good fellowship, thank each one for past patronage and express the gratitude we feel for their appreciation of our efforts to produce the best Agricultural Journal in Canada. The hundreds of letters and flattering testimonials we receive from Subscribers between the Great Lakes and the Pacific Ocean demonstrate that our efforts at producing an Agricultural Journal of rare value is fully appreciated.

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG

Discussing College Location

For some weeks past a spirited discussion on the location of Alberta's future agricultural college has filled columns of space in various papers throughout the West. Several letters received by THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE were not published—not because they were trashy, but simply because it is considered that little or no good would result from the restatement of facts already known by all who take any interest in agricultural education. Besides more practical matter is available.

In a couple of letters to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE W. J. Tregillus discusses the problem at length. In part, he says:

"The question has been asked by those in favor of Strathcona as a location for the agricultural college; 'Why should not a farmer have as good an education as a doctor, lawyer or member of any other profession?' No reason on earth, but the education to be good must be suitable, and although the modern agriculturist is a scientist, and the best mental equipment is none too good for his profession, to be successful he must be a practical business man.

"The Scottish agricultural commission to Canada were so greatly impressed with the enormous advantages under which education and research were conducted in the Dominion, that after visiting the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, Ont., and the Macdonald College at St. Anne Bellevue, Que., they said they could not but envy and grieve at the good of their neighbors, and as a result of their visit to Canada, at their recommendation the West of Scotland College of Agriculture has taken Kilmarnock farm as an experimental area. James Johnson, convener of the farm and dairy committee, said that the invariable testimony was, that the work of an agricultural college could not be efficiently carried on without a farm.

"Why should we allow a few interested individuals to juggle with our greatest industry? Those directly interested in agriculture comprise over 75 per cent. of our population, and it is our own fault if we do not have the college located in the right place under suitable management."

Big Work by Small Outfit

This season is revealing the fact that farmers who own their threshing outfits can do much to keep down expenses, and besides arrange to do the work at the most suitable time. In most cases these outfits, though sometimes small, are giving satisfaction.

Not long ago a representative of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE was in the Morden district and saw the advantage of farmers owning their threshing outfits well demonstrated. Geo. H. Bradshaw and Adolph Peterson, two neighbors, own a small outfit—a 20 horse-power gasoline engine and a 27-42 separator. In one day 1,715 bushels of oats were threshed, 1,025 bushels being run through in the afternoon. This small engine easily handled the separator with all attachments—self-feeder, blower and bagger. Less than twenty gallons of gasoline were used. Three teams and six men hauled the grain from the stook. The total number of hands required for the job was ten. The engine did its work without any attention, save an occasional replenishing of gasoline.

"We saved about \$85.00 of a threshing bill yesterday," said Mr. Bradshaw, "and used \$4.00 worth of gasoline. I have no large gang of men to feed and I get the work done just when I want it done.

"These 30 acres of Banner oats are yielding about 90 bushels to the acre. I think this field has been under cultivation longer than any other area in this district. Last year it gave a return of 35 bushels of wheat to the acre. In 1901 it was seeded to brome grass and left in sod for five years. This is the third crop since the brome sod was broken."

Mr. Bradshaw's crops look fine. They all will yield well and are comparatively free from weeds, considering the fact that a few years ago this farm was noted as one of the weediest in the vicinity of Morden.

Outlook in Fruit Market

Crop conditions in fruits and the consequent market outlook are given in the August Fruit Crop Report issued by the Fruit Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Drought in Ontario and the Eastern provinces has caused a shrinkage in most of the crops. Light to medium is the forecast in most cases.

Market conditions, the report says, remain the same as last month, or have improved if anything. Trade conditions in United States are on the upward trend. The fruit crop now being marketed, though large, is being absorbed without difficulty. Apples already offered are selling at good prices. The export trade has no discouraging features. The crop conditions are now so well established that we can say, at least, that there will be no excessive quantities of apples if ordinary discretion is used in distribution. Canada exported to 27 countries last year, all of which will consume, from present appearances, as many or more apples than last year at the same prices.

During the month of August local buyers in Canada have been very active, and a very large part of the apple crop is in the hands of the dealers. Their atti-

tude will do much towards determining the situation as far as Canadian crops are concerned. If the dealers create the impression that high prices will prevail, consumption will be immediately checked, more especially if the winter apple crop can be replaced with oranges or bananas. The Canadian Northwest will receive a much larger quantity of apples than ever before. This marked increase in the attention given to the Northwest markets may result in overstocking some of the chief distributing points unless there is concerted action among the growers and dealers of Ontario.

Prices have been practically fixed to the growers during the past month. A large number of sales have been made at figures equal to \$1.25 to \$1.50 on the trees, the buyer picking and furnishing the barrels, the grower boarding the pickers and hauling the barrels to the orchards and the fruit to the station. Several of the larger associations have sold a certain percentage of their pack at \$2 and \$2.25 per barrel for firsts and seconds, good winter varieties. Selected stock and favorite varieties in large quantities have sold from 25 to 50 cents higher than this. Early apples, Red Astrachan and Duchess have been sold in the Northwest markets, netting the growers the equivalent of \$3.50 to \$4 per barrel. Imported apples have sold during the month in the Northwest to consumers at \$2.50 to \$3.50 per box.

Annual Meeting of Exchange

At the annual meeting of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange last week the president, H. N. Baird, discussed matters of great interest to the grain trade. In referring to the cancellation of the commission rule whereby one cent a bushel was allowed for handling grain he claimed such rule was necessary for the proper conduct of business and expressed a hope that it would be re-instated. It was also pointed out that the organization of a shippers' Clearance Association would do much to assist in making more satisfactory conditions at Fort William and Port Arthur. It would at least do away with inefficiency that now resulted in shippers favoring American points. The officers elected are: President, George Fisher; secretary, C. N. Bell. Committee of arbitration: S. Spink, John Fleming, F. N. McLaren, Donald Morison, C. Tilt, A. R. Hargraft, H. N. Baird.

Committee of Appeals: S. P. Clark, C. W. Kneeland, W. W. McMillan, W. A. Black, Thos. Thompson, S. A. McGaw, W. L. Parrish.

Toronto Exhibition

The grounds for Toronto's annual agricultural exhibition have been enlarged during the past year and the display brought out in the various departments shows that this great fair has not gone back in any particular. All classes of live stock were well filled with animals of superior quality. In the agricultural display a notable addition was the sheaves of grain from the fields that won in the standing grain competitions held throughout Ontario this season.

Great interest was taken in the judging of Clydesdale horses. Graham Bros. won the lion's share of the awards. Other prominent winners included Smith and Richardson, Thos. Mercer, and R. Ness & Son. In the aged class for stallions there were ten. Graham Bros. had first and second on Gartly Pride and Royal Choice. Third went to Mercer's Margrave and fourth to Ness' Viscount Lothian.

Millers Pass Resolutions

About one hundred representatives met at the Dominion Millers' Association convention, held in Toronto recently. For some time past the millers have been suspicious of conditions at the terminal elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William. It has been claimed that grades of wheat are lower on leaving than on entering. It is also feared that the terminal elevators are falling into the hands of an American monopoly.

The result was the unanimous adoption of the following resolutions:

"Whereas the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur are under the control of persons engaged in the grain trade of Canada, and whereas such control enables them to manipulate the different grades of grain and tends to create dissatisfaction in the minds of shippers, millers and receivers of grain; therefore be it resolved that we respectfully request and urge that immediate action be taken on the recommendation of the Royal Grain Commission, appointed by your Government for the investigation and betterment of these conditions, and the joint request of the Northwest farmers and the Dominion Millers' Association for the effective control of these elevators."

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, H. L. Rice, St. Mary's; 1st Vice-President, D. O. Wood, Hamilton; 2nd Vice-President, S. R. Stuart, Hamburg; Treasurer, C. B. Watts, Toronto; Executive Committee—J. D. Flavell, Lindsay; G. E. Goldie, Ayr; J. I. A. Hunt, London; Alex. Noble, Norval; A. C. McLeod, Stratford; H. Shaw, Toronto.

Events of the Week

CANADIAN

Fire in Saskatoon, Sask., destroyed completely the Bowerman Block. * * *

An area in the district of Dauphin, Man., is to be opened up for homesteading on the first day of October. * * *

The wheat crop of the Canadian West in 1908 was 96,863,689 bushels, valued at \$92,020,504. * * *

The Pekisko polo team won the Winterton Cup in the recent tournament in Winnipeg. * * *

Lord Strathcona met with a slight accident to his arm in a runaway at Vernon, B. C. * * *

A. H. Harris, the Qu'Appelle farmer who was found badly wounded by a bullet in a bluff near his house, died on September 7. An employee of his, Henry Roper, has been arrested on a charge of murder. * * *

Dr. McDermid, director of the institute of the deaf and dumb in Winnipeg, was taken seriously ill in Solsgrith, Man., and died at the General Hospital at Winnipeg on Sunday. * * *

Competition means a lot of track-laying in the far west of Canada just now, for the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific construction departments are racing to locate their routes through the mountain passes. * * *

Rev. Mr. Kinney, of Keremos, B. C., an enthusiastic Alpinist, has made a successful ascent of Mount Robson. This mountain is the highest peak in the Rockies, being about 14,000 feet high, and is situated in the Yellowhead Pass. Its peak has been the attempted goal of many climbers, but Mr. Kinney is the first to reach the top. * * *

Lord Northcliffe, who began his career as a struggling journalist, and who is now Britain's greatest newspaper publisher, is touring Canada at present. The London Daily Mail has been under his control since its inception, and the London Times is now his, these two being the most influential papers in the Empire. In a speech in Winnipeg, delivered before the Canadian Club, he said that Germany was making preparations for war and Great Britain was the inevitable object of attack. * * *

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Tom Johnson, of Cleveland, Ohio, has been nominated for the fifth successive time for mayor of that city. Herman Behr is the Republican nominee. * * *

Edward Henry Harriman, the railroad king and the acknowledged leader in the game of finance, died after a lingering illness at his country home in Arden, N. Y. He was the son of a poor minister with a large family, and began his business life as a broker's clerk. Hard work and an overpowering ambition brought him to great heights in the financial world, and broke down his health and wore him out physically. By his own wish the announcement of his death was not made public until after the stock exchanges had closed for the day. * * *

Word has been received from Lieutenant Peary, the American polar explorer, that he reached the North Pole on April 6th of this year, just a year later than Dr. Cook, also an American. Peary has published the following synopsis of his journey: "The Roosevelt left New York July 6, 1908. She left Sydney July 17; arrived at Cape York, Greenland, August 1; left Etah, Greenland, August 8; arrived at Cape Sheridan, Grant Land, Sept. 1, and Wintered at Cape Sheridan.

"The sledge expedition left the Roosevelt February 15, 1909, and started north of Cape Columbia March 1. It passed the British record on March 2; delayed by open water March 2 and 3; was held up by open water from March 4 to March 11; crossed the 84th parallel March 11, and encountered on open lead March 15; crossed the 85th parallel March 18; crossed the 86th parallel March 22, and encountered an open lead March 23; passed the Norwegian record March 3, passed the Italian record March 24, and encountered an open lead March 26; crossed the 87th parallel March 27; passed the American record on March 28, and encountered a lead March 28; held by open water March 29; crossed the 88th parallel April 2; crossed the 89th parallel April 4; and reached the North Pole April 6.

"Returning, we left the North Pole April 7; reached Cape Columbia April 23; arriving on board the Roosevelt April 27. The Roosevelt left Cape Sheridan July 18, passed Cape Sabine on August 8; left Cape York August 25, and arrived at Indian Harbor. All the members of the expedition are returning in good health except Professor Ross G. Marvin, who unfortunately was drowned on April 10, 45 miles north of Cape Columbia, while returning from 86 degrees north latitude in command of a supporting party.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

Market conditions generally have improved during the past week. On account of Labor Day there was no session of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange on Monday. The publication of the United States government report for September came on Wednesday and caused a sharp advance in wheat prices. Receipts of cattle, sheep and hogs at Winnipeg are light but quite a number of good export animals came in from the Western ranges. Prices hold up well with hogs running at \$8.50 for good stock. The outlook is bright for high prices both for stock and grains.

GRAIN

Early in the week there was a further depression of the wheat market, dealers evidently awaiting the United States government report. When it came, however, there was a sharp advance. Few expected this report would be so bullish. Following heavy Russian shipments and big returns from Western Canadian threshing a reported decrease of over 8,000,000 bushels in United States spring wheat could have no other effect than one of higher prices. The same report intimated a decrease of over 340,000,000 bushels in the United States corn crop. As a result corn prices jumped two cents in a very few minutes.

FEELING IN CHICAGO

A despatch from Chicago on Sept. 8 reads: "The government September crop report, with a promise of only 2,605,000,000 bushels of corn, caught that market that evened up today, and while the buying late in the session was pronounced and the advances extended from 5-8 to 1½c. the corn sold was mainly by "hedgers," which means that the buyers are likely to receive the actual grain when delivery day rolls around. The August report promised a corn crop of 2,946,000,000 bushels.

"The condition of spring wheat was lowered 3 points by the government September report to 88.6, which takes 10,000,000 bushels off the previous estimate. The strength in corn together with the above losses, caused a sharp upturn. December gained one cent in a short time, and May was up, too. Cash wheat premiums were lowered at Minneapolis and reports from there said that the farmers were following Hill's advice to hold their grain for higher prices. The Liverpool market showed weakness in the September again and closed 5-8d. below Tuesday's price, while there was considerable covering in December and that month closed at an advance of 7-8d. Broomhall estimates the yield of wheat in the northern hemisphere, exclusive of India, at 200,000,000 bushels more than last year. Continental markets were unchanged to a shade lower. Bradstreet's world's visible showed an increase of 4,500,000 bushels. Northwestern receipts were 827 cars, and primary receipts were 2,625,000 bushels, compared with 842 cars and primary receipts 2,047,000 bushels, respectively, a year ago. Local receipts 171 cars."

The net result was an advance of 1½ cents on American markets and of about 1 cent in Winnipeg. On the following day there was a further advance of half a cent, while later in the week another jump of a cent or more developed. All markets were strong and active until Saturday, when a break came. European and British markets responded to the move in America. Some wise dealers claim that J. A. Paten is again in the game.

COARSE GRAINS

Oats advanced early in the week but again declined going up again on Friday to 36½ cents. There was little or nothing doing in barley.

CARS INSPECTED

For the week ending Tuesday, September 7, the total cars inspected at Winnipeg this year and last were:

	1909	1908
Wheat	1348	508
Oats	58	42
Barley	61	30
Flax	1467	581
C. P. R.	787	...
C. N. R.	615	...
G. T. P.	24	...
Calgary	18	...
Duluth	22	...
	1467	...

WINNIPEG OPTIONS

	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Sept.	96½	97½	98	99½	98½
Oct.	94½	94½	96	97	96½
Dec.	90½	91½	92½	93½	92½
May	95½	96	97	98	97½
Oats —					
Sept. ....	...	...	...	36½	36½
Oct.	36½	34½	34½	34½	34½
Dec.	34½	32½	33	33	33
May	36½	36½	36½	36½	37
Flax —					
Sept.	127	127	128	129	129½
Oct.	125	126	127	127	129½

CASH PRICES

Wheat —					
No. 1 Northern ...	99	99½	99½	100½	99
No. 2 Northern ...	96	96½	97	98	97½

No. 3 Northern ...	94½	94½	95½	96	95½
Oats —					
No. 2 White	36½	37	37	37½	37½
No. 3 White .....	...	34½	...	...	35½
Barley —					
No. 3	45½	45½	46	46	46
No. 4	44	44	44½	44½	44½
Flax —					
No. 1 North-					
Western	127	...	...	...	...

LIVE-STOCK

July and August live stock offerings indicate a great shortage, particularly in cattle. Receipts in Chicago in July were scarcely one-third what they were in 1908, while in August they totalled slightly over 50 per cent. as much. Live stock authorities, generally, claim that the cattle are not available, while some say holders are not in a hurry to place them on the market. In hogs also the supply is not equal to the demand. In Chicago cattle prices advanced slightly during the week while for hogs the increase was 10 cents or 15 cents per hundred weight. Canadian markets also show advances.

SITUATION IN CATTLE

In Winnipeg there is a notable increase in the number of export cattle coming from the ranges. Most of these are big animals of fair quality, running over 1200 pounds. Butcher cattle are not so plentiful with a consequent advance of 15 to 25 cents in the price offered. However, the offering is better than for a couple of weeks past. The two weeks lull has been followed by a slight loosening up in supply toward the end of last week. Very few bulls or old cows are coming in. Calves were scarce and brought 4½ to 4¾ cents a pound.

SMALL HOG RECEIPTS

Continued light receipts of hogs boosted the price to \$8.50 per hundred weight. The quality is uneven and only fair but the top price holds firm for good animals properly fattened. The weekly supply of 700 or 800 is altogether inadequate for city consumption, to say nothing of demands from outside points.

SHEEP AND LAMBS

The market for sheep and lambs continues active and strong. Quality is good on the average with a fair supply of lambs but few sheep. Prices run about 5½ to 5¾ cents for sheep and 6½ to 7 cents for lambs. Limited supplies and keen demand should maintain these prices or even an advance.

STOCK RECEIPTS AT WINNIPEG

(Week ending September 11th.)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. P. R.z.....	3824	715	366
C. N. R.	402	303	154
(Including calves) ...	4226	1018	520

CATTLE CLASSES

Exporters East from last week	696
Exporters East from this week	1534
Butchers East from this week	310
Feeders East from this week	158
Exporters held over	1197
Butchers held over	104
Local	923
Total.....	4226

MARKET REPORT

The receipts of export cattle from the ranches of the West, for the week ending September 11th, show a large increase with quality good. Local receipts from Manitoba and Saskatchewan are only moderate with fair quality. The Market was active and strong. Hogs are scarce with quality only fair. Light receipts of sheep and lambs but quality good.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Choice export steers, freight assumed	\$4.25 to \$4.40
Good export steers, freight assumed	4.00 to 4.25
Choice export heifers, freight assumed	3.75 to 4.00
Choice butcher steers and heifers, delivered	3.50 to 3.75
Good butcher cows and heifers, delivered	3.00 to 3.50
Medium mixed butcher cattle	2.50 to 3.00
Choice hogs	8.50 to 8.75
Choice lambs	6.50 to 7.00
Choice sheep	5.25 to 5.50
Choice calves	4.00 to 4.50
Medium calves	3.00 to 4.00

The hog market in Winnipeg is the highest it has been for some fifteen years. It is reported that a small bunch brought \$9.00 last Saturday. Nine cent hogs are just about as sensational as the sinking of a big ship. The price is one very seldom reached.

REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

	No.	Ave. Wt.	Price
HOGS —		Lbs.	Cwt.
51 Medium hogs	215	\$9.00	
2 " "	215	8.75	
89 " "	198	8.50	
41 " "	169	8.35	
117 " "	208	8.25	
62 " "	169	8.10	
45 " "	176	8.00	
7 " "	103	7.50	

2 Heavy hogs.....	370	6.75
2 Sows	340	7.00
2 "	465	6.00

CATTLE —

14 Steers	1064	4.10
26 Steers and heifers	1016	3.60
36 Steers and cows	993	3.50
40 heifers.....	1004	3.75
40 Heifers	1004	3.75
4 "	1000	3.00
5 "	900	2.50
20 Cows and heifers	993	3.5
2 Bulls	1235	
1 Calf	90	
7 Calves	336	4.25
6 "	225	4.00
1 Calf	250	3.50

SHEEP AND LAMBS —

86 Sheep and lambs	70	7.00
8 " "	118	6.25
10 " "	100	5.75
4 " "	125	5.00

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Cables from Liverpool quote as follows: United States steers, 13½ to 13¾c.; Canadians, 12½ to 13¾c.; cows and heifers, 11 to 12½c.; ranchers, 11 to 12c.; bulls, 9½ to 10½c.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET

Hogs, mixed and butchers, \$7.85 @ \$8.55 good heavy, \$8.05 @ \$8.50; rough heavy, \$7.60 @ \$7.90; light, \$8.00 @ \$8.47; pigs, \$7.30 @ \$8.15; bulk \$8.05 @ \$8.35.

Cattle, beefs, \$4.20 @ 8.30; cows and heifers, \$2.25 @ \$6.30; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 @ \$5.00; calves, \$6.50 @ \$8.75; Texans, \$4.10 @ \$5.40; Westerners, \$4.25 @ \$6.40.

Sheep, native and Westerners, \$3.00 @ \$4.85; lambs, \$4.25 @ \$7.70.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Export steers, \$5.25 to \$5.75; choice butcher cattle, \$4.75 to \$5.15; medium, \$4.25 to \$4.70; bulls, \$2.50 to \$5.00; cows, \$2.25 to \$4.50; calves, \$3.25 to \$6.50; sheep, \$3.50 to \$4.00; lambs, \$5.00 to \$6.00; hogs, 25 to \$8.50.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE PRODUCE

FEED STUFFS

Bran, per ton	\$21.00
Shorts, per ton	22.00
Barley, chopped	27.00
Oats, chopped	30.00
Barley and oats	29.00
Hay, per ton, on track Win-	
nipeg, baled.	\$ 9.00 @ 10.00
Timothy	12.00 @ 14.00
Prairie hay	8.00
Red top	11.00 @ 12.00
Straw, baled	5.00 @ 5.50

CREAMERY BUTTER —

Manitoba, fancy fresh-made	
bricks .....	.23 @ .25
In boxes .....	.22 @ .23

DAIRY BUTTER —

Dairy, in tubs, according to	
grade .....	.16 @ .18

CHEESE —

Manitoba, first half of August,	
per lb., Winnipeg .....	.10 @ .11

EGGS —

Manitoba, fresh gathered, sub-	
ject to candling.....	.18 @ .19

POTATOES —

New potatoes, per bushel35 @ .40
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FRESH VEGETABLES —

Native corn, per doz.12½
Native cauliflower, per doz. ..	.75 @ 1.25
Native cabbage, per 100 lbs. .	.75
Red cabbage, per doz. ....	.75
Native celery, per doz. ....	.30 @ .40
Native carrots, per lb.	1
Native beets, per lb.	1
Native turnips, per bushel ...	.50
Spanish onions, per crate	1.50
Dry onions, per lb.	2
Parsley and mint, per doz. ...	.20
Ontario tomatoes, per basket ..	.35
Native tomatoes, per lb.	3
Green tomatoes, per lb.	
Green tomatoes, per lb.	1½
Pumpkins, each .....	.25 @ .30
Hubbard squash, per lb.	2
Citrons, per lb.	2

FRESH FRUITS —

Apples, B. C., boxes about	
40 lbs.	2.50
Apples, Southern, per bbl.	5.50 @ 6.00
Apples, Ontario, baskets ....	.45 @ .55
Peaches, Ontario, crates	1.35 @ 1.65
Plums, Ontario, baskets ....	.40 @ .50
Plums, Ontario, baskets 12 qts. .	.85 @ .90

HIDES AND TALLOW —

Country cured hides, f.o.b.,	
Winnipeg	9 @ 9½
No. 1 tallow	5
Sheepskin, shearlings .....	.15 @ .25
Wool (Manitoba unwashed)	
per lb.	8½ @ 9½

Home Journal

A DEPARTMENT FOR THE FAMILY

People and Things the World Over

Robert Service of the Yukon, whose book of poems "The Songs of a Sourdough" met with such phenomenal success, has just published a new volume "The Songs of a Cheechako" which will be as popular among lovers of virile "stuff" as the former volume.

* * *

A movement is on foot in Seattle to raise a monument to George Eccles, the wireless operator who sacrificed his life to save the passengers on the 'Ohio', wrecked off Steep Point. Mr. Eccles lived for some years in Winnipeg. He was born in Almonte, Ont., and is buried there.

* * *

Col. Arthur Lynch, Nationalist, who was tried for high treason by the House of Lords, found guilty, sentenced to death and later reprieved for having commanded an Irish brigade and fought with the Boers against England during the Boer war, has been returned to parliament, taking his seat as a delegate from West Clare. His election was unopposed.

* * *

Prof. Albert Eulenburg, a well known nerve specialist of the University of Berlin, reports that over fifty children commit suicide in Germany every year. Over a third killed themselves through fear of punishment, or because of anxiety over examinations. Mental derangement accounts for only ten per cent of the whole. The professor lays the blame equally on teachers and parents.

* * *

The death of Lady Laurie of Maxwellton House, Dumfries, recalls one of the best known Scottish songs. Maxwellton House is well known as the birthplace of Annie Laurie. She was the daughter of the first baronet and was born in 1682. The words of the song were composed by a youth named Douglas of Finland, and the music more than a century afterward by John Spottiswood.

* * *

The first school of aerial navigation ever established is to be opened at Friedrichshafen on October 1. It will be devoted exclusively to instruction in the art of managing dirigible balloons and flying machines. Students must be over 18 years of age, and must have passed through the intermediate school grades and had practical experience in a factory where motors are manufactured. The course of instruction embraces both the theory and practice of flying, and requires an attendance of two years, divided into four half-year terms. In the summer the students will work upon airship apparatus, make ascensions in free balloons and dirigibles, and be drilled in the use of aeroplanes. The winter term will be devoted to the theory, including physics, machine construction, and aerostatics, with mathematics, modern languages, and telegraphy as auxiliary courses.

A Title Earned in Canada

To tell the sober truth, there is on this side of the Atlantic, as on the other, a fondness for a title, though a training in democracy leads us to conceal it as much as possible. But in the enthusiastic welcome the West has given to Lord Strathcona can be read the admiration for something more than the title — for the fact that he has *earned* it. Industry and ambition are two qualities we love to see — in other people, anyway, and the rewards attending them have our hearty approval. Lord Strathcona, as plain Donald Smith, poor boy and hard working trapper in his younger manhood had the energy and tremendous will power that makes mountains into mole hills. He wasn't working for the reward that came to him. No one would have been more astonished than he if, in those early days

of his life and of Canada's lifesome one had told him he would be a peer in the British Empire. But faithful service to the Company as a trapper in what are even now the wild places of Canada won esteem and confidence and his rise to high position in his Company is easily explained. By and by the country recognized its need of a man with just the qualities Donald Smith had cultivated to such high perfection, and he gave his time and strength unreservedly to her. It was natural that when Canada had attained through his efforts and the efforts of men like him, to the dignity of representation in the Empire's affairs, that Lord Strathcona should be that representative. He is Canada's Grand Old Man and seeing him stand erect under the weight of eighty-nine years of strenuous life and hearing his voice ring out unfaltering, Canadians can give thanks to the worker who did not flinch and to the work — hard, unrelenting, pioneer — that made a man of him as well as a lord.

The Discovery of the North Pole

"It never rains but it pours" and "Troubles never come singly" may not seem on the surface to be very appropriate proverbs to quote in this connection, but their suitability will become more apparent as time goes by. On September first despatches reached Copenhagen and New York from Dr. Frederick Cook of Brooklyn, New York, that his expedition had been successful and that he had reached the North Pole on April 21st, 1908. Less than a week later another telegraphic message came to New York. This time it was from Lieutenant Peary, the veteran searcher for the Pole, to say that he had arrived at the coveted goal on April 6th, 1909, just about a year after Cook's finding. Both men had followed the unusual method of making a winter attack instead of waiting for the long days of summer. Cook left the Greenland shore on February 19th, 1908, and reached his goal in two months. The Peary expedition started in July, 1908, and the last news received was in October, so that the Lieutenant must have used the winter season for his final dash.

To which of these men will go the honor of having reached that long-sought point on the globe's surface, where all directions have disappeared but south, is not yet decided and cannot be until the astronomical observations recorded by both explorers are made known, but both are Americans and the United States has scored a triumph in any event. Dr. Cook's announcement has been received with scepticism in many quarters and only publication of his records will tell for certain whether the news of his discovery was genuine or not. For one thing he went alone except for Eskimos and there is no "white" testimony to corroborate his statements. There seems to be a little jealous soreness in some quarters that a man who was in a sense unknown as an explorer should succeed where so many men had repeatedly tried and failed. The grievance seems to be rather a childish one to the lay mind, and the fact remains that Dr. Cook had been planning the trip for fifteen years, but that his preparations and departure were accomplished without any display headings and noisy advertisement. Canadians, who remember some absurd attempts of our own, have no heart to condemn the silent method.

It is impossible not to sympathize with Peary who has been intrepid and persevering to an almost incredible degree, and to hope that his years of hardship might be rewarded with the reward that to him was most of all desirable — to be the first to reach the North Pole. But it can only be repeated, that the decision cannot be reached and the honors awarded until the written records of both men have been carefully examined.

Education in Advance

Sir William White, president of the engineering section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, was impressed in his visit to Canada with the apparent lack of poverty in the Dominion, as a whole, especially when compared with the very evident signs of distress so prevalent in Great Britain. He feels that the solution of the problem of Britain's poor will be found in Canada, though he has no sympathy for the dumping process whereby Canada gets the sick, helpless and ignorant product of the slums. He thinks that an addition might be made to the school curriculum in many localities to include a thorough grounding in the present generation of English youth in regard to Canada. They could be taught a great deal about the soil, climate, extent and resources of the country and especially of the work that Canadians have to do and expect others to do who come into the land to settle.

The Rev. H. B. Gray, headmaster of Bradfield College, England, has devised a plan for doing almost the same work as that outlined by Sir William White, the chief difference in method being that he will teach the English youth in Canada. He has purchased a large farm southwest of Calgary, and to this farm will be brought each year boys from the big public schools who want to get on the land and whose chances for ever owning any soil in England are nil. The system followed is mixed farming so that the boys can get a rounded education in agriculture. A Canadian superintendent has been named by the purchaser of the land, and has already entered on his duties. A pupil from Bradfield College is on the farm and ten more will come out at Easter. A large house of twenty rooms was built on the farm and will be used as a home for the boys. The latter will work as ordinary laborers, and will receive the usual wages. Those who go to the farm will come from the highest grades at Bradfield College, and all will have passed through a three years' course in manual training, with at least three years' training in chemistry and physics. None but those who are equipped with the suitable physical, moral and mental powers will be sent out. No wastrels need apply. The boys will remain on the farm in the ordinary course for two years. In cases where it is desired some of them may take the winter course in the agricultural colleges of Winnipeg, Edmonton, Guelph or Montreal. After spending two years on the farm they will be encouraged to buy their own land, either in the district or elsewhere in the provinces.

* * *

Christian R. Hanger, of St. Paul, left on a novel trip. He started in an ordinary row-boat well stocked with provisions and declared his intention of making the trip in this way to New Orleans by water.

A Challenge

Come, Worry, let us walk abroad to-day;
Let's take a little run along the way;
I know a sunny path that leads from Fear
Up to the lovely fields of Wholesome Cheer,
I'll race you there — I'm feeling fit, and strong,
So, Worry, come along!

We started on our way, I and my Care,
I set the pace on through the springtime air,
But ere we'd gone a mile poor Worry stopped,
Tried hard to catch his breath, and then he dropped,

Whilst I went on —
An easy winner of that Marathon.

And since that day when vexed by any fear,
When Worry's come again with visage drear,
I've challenged him to join me in that race,
And found each time he could not stand the pace.

—JOHN KENDRICK BANGS in *Ainslee's*.

HOPE'S QUIET HOUR

NOTED IN THY BOOK

Are not these things noted in Thy Book?—Ps. 56: 8.—(P. B. version).

When God wishes to make it very clear that nothing ever escapes His notice, and nothing can be forgotten by Him, He uses a very striking figure, and declares that a "book of remembrance" stands always open before His face. Nothing that happens to one of His children is too unimportant to be recorded in His remembrance, no word or act or thought of ours fails to attract His closest attention. Of some it is declared that their names "shall not be blotted out of the book of life"—Does that imply that other names, once recorded there, shall be blotted out?—Rev. iii., 5. The gates of the City of God stand wide open, so that the nations in the East and North and South and West can enter freely—freely—and yet no one is admitted unless his name is written in the book of life.—Rev. xxi., 27.

But this "book of life" is called "another book," and we read of other books which shall be opened one day, and the dead shall be "judged out of those things which were written in the books, according to their works."—Rev. xx., 12.

Life may sometimes seem to us uninteresting and unimportant; but, when we remember the awful books of God in which every moment's record is noted down—with our consent or without it—we are awakened to a sense of its serious importance.

It is impossible to tamper with these records, they stand as imperishable as if they were graven, as Job says, "with an iron pen and lead in the rock for ever!" Unless—what a glorious hope!—Christ should Himself blot out the handwriting "that was against us, which was contrary to us. . . . nailing it to His Cross."—Col. ii., 14.

In the 56th Psalm, from which our text is taken, we see how a servant of God may be pursued by enemies who "every day wrest his words," and lie in wait to injure him. Such a position might be very alarming—but is it? All these things are noted in God's book. No fear of the oppressed but is a mighty prayer to Him, no weapon that is formed against a servant of the Most High, but will pierce the hand that holds it—"Curses, like chickens, go home to roost," says the proverb. Pilate boasted that he had power to crucify the Holy One, and he was quietly informed that he had no power at all against Him, except as God permitted him to act. It is the same to-day. Have you enemies who are apparently strong enough to injure you? All their plots are written in God's book, and He will overturn them if you are walking straight forward with your eyes on His face.

Or is it the other way round? Are you laying your plans carefully, hoping to get some unfair advantage over anyone, trying to cheat in a large or a small way, fancying that you are safe from detection? Are not all your plans naked and open before the eye of God—noted in His book? When He sees fit your carefully-laid plots can be destroyed in a moment, bringing shame and ruin on yourself: "For there is nothing covered, that shall not be revealed; neither hid, that shall not be known. Therefore, whatsoever ye have spoken in darkness shall be heard in the light; and that which ye have spoken in the ear in closets shall be proclaimed upon the house-tops."

As Ella Wheeler Wilcox says:

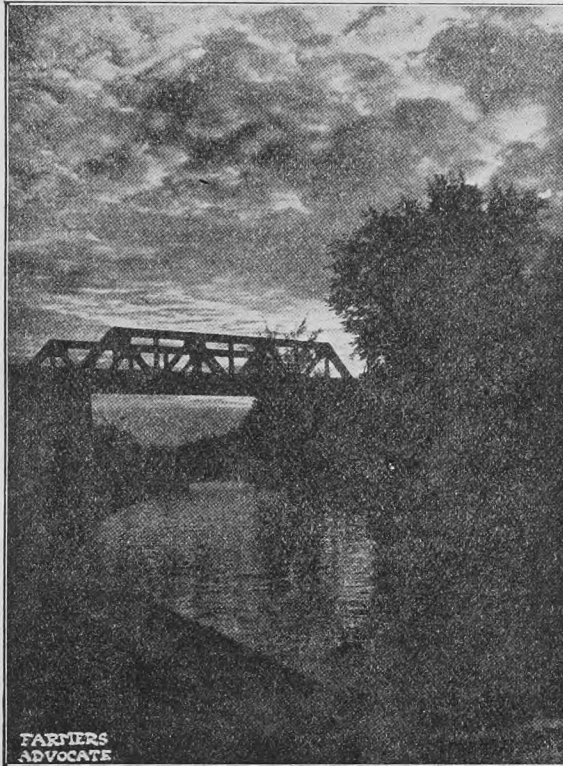
"In the long run all hidden things are shown
The eye of truth will penetrate the night,
And good or ill, thy secret shall be known,
However well 'tis guarded from the light.
All the unspoken motives of the breast

Are fathomed by the years and stand confest
In the long run."

Carlyle declares that the people who fancy there is no justice in the world are making a tremendous mistake, for "there is nothing else but justice!" He says to one who is attempting to do an unjust thing: "Success will never more attend thee: how can it now? Thou hast the whole Universe against thee. No more success: mere sham—success, for a day and days. . . . thou beautifully rollest: but know'st thou whitherward? It is toward the road's end. . . . till Nature's patience with thee is done; and there is no road or footing any farther, and the abyss yawns sheer!" And he says again: "One strong thing I find here below: the just thing, the true thing. My friend, if thou hadst all the artillery of Woolwich trundling at thy back in support of an un-

There are unselfish prayers there—prayers which never fail to win His tender, wise attention. Prayers of parents for children and of children for parents, prayers for those who are kind and—better still—prayers for those who are unkind and unjust. There are countless acts of cheery, kindly service—perhaps the brightest glow rests on the records of loving kindness rendered by those whose hearts and bodies are weary and sore. God has not forgotten the least cup of cold water, and—though it may seem to be unnoticed—He is pledged to see that it shall not go unrewarded. No one is wasting his time who is sowing seeds of kindness. The harvest is both valuable and certain.

"In the long run all love is paid by love,
Though undervalued by the hosts of earth;
The great eternal Government above,
Keeps strict account and will redeem its worth.
Give thy love freely; do not count the cost;
So beautiful a thing was never lost
In the long run."



THE BRIDGE AT MIDNIGHT.

just thing; and infinite bonfires visibly waiting ahead of thee, to blaze centuries long for thy victory on behalf of it,—I would advise thee to call halt, to fling down thy baton, and say, 'In God's name, No!' Thy 'success?' Poor devil, what will thy success amount to? If the thing is unjust, thou hast not succeeded; no, not though bonfires blazed from North to South, and bells rang, and editors wrote leading-articles, and the just thing lay trampled out of sight, to all mortal eyes an abolished and annihilated thing. Success? . . . what kind of success is that!"

Pilate seemed to succeed in doing an awful injustice, and yet even a man who does not believe—or says he does not believe—in a life after death, would hardly care for such miserable success as his.

But I do not like to dwell on the dark side, nor seek to drive men by the fear of sin's certain consequences. My name is still "Hope," and in God's books many things are written down in shining letters of golden glory. There are many pages that He loves to read over and over again.

desperate struggle in Gethsemane, His effort to say, "Thy will be done"! when facing Calvary, is also noted in the book of remembrance. Surely He knows how often we fight back the desire to say, "My will—not Thine—be done!" and how self-will, which we thought was conquered, comes back again and again, trying to take command of our lives.

Our prayers are noted in God's book. He cannot free us from all pain and difficulty and temptation—that would be a cruel answer to our prayers, for we should then have no chance to grow brave and patient and trustful. But He always answers our prayers for growth in holiness—if they are real prayers—perhaps by leading us after our Master up the steep hill where the cross is waiting for our endurance. He makes no mistakes, and forgets nothing that we need. Can we not trust Him until the light comes? To trust in the darkness is beautiful and brave. Thank God if He is asking you to do that.

"I sometimes think God's heart must ache,
Listening to all the sad, complaining cries
That from our weak, impatient souls arise,
Because we do not see that for our sake
He answers not, or answers otherwise
Than seems the best to our tear-blinded eyes.
This is love's hardest task, to do hard things
For love's own sake, then bear the murmurings
Of Ignorance, too dull to judge aright
The love that rises to this wondrous height
He knows we have not yet attained; and so
He wearies not, but bears complaint and moan,
And shields each willing heart against His own,
Knowing that some glad day we too shall know."

And then we shall probably thank Him most of all for what we now imagine to be "unanswered prayers"—as if any real prayer of a true and loyal heart could ever be unanswered!

DORA FARNCOMB.

INGLE NOOK

FROM A HAPPY WIFE

Dear Dame Durden,—May I come again for some help? I saw by one of the papers that one of the chatterers cultivated wild raspberries. Could you tell me what time of the year she planted the canes? I would like to try some, and if you would kindly send me her address I would write to her.

What a lovely summer we have had, though it was late in coming! How things have grown! Does it not make us all feel happy with prospects of a good year? We had a light frost last night, but do not think it has done much damage. I covered my cucumbers up so they are O. K. yet. They are yielding fine, and my tomatoes are lovely. I have them picked, so they are safe also. Will send a recipe for mixed pickles which are lovely.

Mixed Pickles.—The day before making pickles I slice 1 quart green tomatoes and salt them slightly, also salt small cucumbers and let stand over night. Next day drain and cook lightly, not too soft. I also have two head cauliflower and a quart of small onions prepared and cook them. I then take 1 quart vinegar, 1 cup sugar and a tablespoon mixed spices tied in a piece of cheesecloth, and boil together. I have the sealers hot, pack the pickles in tightly while hot, and pour hot vinegar over and seal. They will keep as long as you want to keep them.

A HAPPY WIFE.

(You haven't written us for a long time, and we cannot afford to lose track of any "happy" people. I will try to get you the information in regard to the raspberry canes very soon.—D. D.)

THE WICKED FLEA

Dear Dame Durden,—So many helps come through the Ingle Nook that I read it diligently each week. However, I have found nothing that covers my case so am writing for help. We have recently moved into a log cabin, which seems to be infested with fleas. Is there any way by which I can rid the place of the pests? I enjoy the recipes so much, and am sending one for the exchange.

Apple Snow.—Grate a tart apple. Whip the whites of two or three eggs to a stiff froth, and add sugar to taste. Add the grated apple, and serve with whipped cream. This must be prepared shortly before serving or the apple will turn dark.

•With best wishes for Ingle Nook.
COMRADE.

(Had to change your name because we already have one very good "Friend," but we have just as warm a welcome for a "Comrade." To get rid of the fleas, buy some five-cent packages of wormwood from a seedsman and scatter it around the house. Fleas hate wormwood, or rue, or gall. Our friend, Octavia, told us once that pyrethrum aureum sown and the plants gathered and put in bags and hung round the rooms would drive fleas to despairing flight, and had the same effect on vermin in poultry houses.—D. D.)

A HEART PROBLEM

Dear Dame Durden,—Once you kindly invited me to write the Ingle Nook, and as I feel just in the humor to talk with someone, and no one near enough to-day, will do the best I can, although not a very good writer. I have enjoyed the many letters of the Ingle Nook, and some I have taken special notice of. Cynthia Kee's letter in March 24th number made me feel like wishing I knew her, for I think from the way she wrote that her life is quite a lot like my own. I have spent many a lonely hour since we homesteaded also, and have been alone a great part of the time too, and although I have always lots to do like many more, yet many times I have not the heart to take interest enough in what I am doing to keep my thoughts from becoming lonely ones. Dame Durden, you said we might write on any subject that struck us as interesting. I was greatly interested in the Quiet Hour, written by Hope, in July 14th number, and I began to think that there is truth in the assertion that "men are what the women make them," but not always. Because I have often noticed that if there is a giggling and talkative girl or woman, very often she's the one the men will flock around and give their attention to. In my opinion, other ones will often be tempted to follow suit when they notice how one of her kind attracts attention from the men. No; I think the men are to blame also, for if they placed more value than most of them do on women of purity there would not be so many tempted to sacrifice the whiteness of beauty of their souls. There are many, many cases where one is as much to blame as the other, and it's very true where Hope says: "Some men would feel very injured and indignant if the women they love would allow the pearl of their radiant purity to be dimmed by a shadow of evil, and yet they dare to offer those women a hand and heart which has been far from clean." But some even dare worse than that. Yes, some even dare to have and hold a woman living a life of purity every day, and yet they themselves go on day after day committing the lowest kind of sin. Often a good girl will fall in love with one who has led a wild, reckless life, and when he promises to reform she marries him. Is it her fault then that after a few years of married life he goes back to the reckless, sinful life he once led if she has been true? And isn't his sin then

more sinful than ever, for he not only does himself harm, but makes the innocent suffer also? When a man robs or commits a murder there is generally some motive for it that often causes one to pity as well as blame them, but one that proves unfaithful and disloyal to the trust reposed in him and plots against one that has dearly loved him, causing her to grieve till her poor heart bleeds, with no motive except to gratify their own desires,—they of all sinners are the cruellest. Very often they are unknown except to those whom they wrong. People respect them and associate with them every day because they conceal their evil ways, but they care not how they tear and tramp the heart of the innocent. Well, Dame Durden, I am not going to say anything on suffrage or dower. I will leave that to the clever ones, such as our Mother Smith, who said, in answer to Cynthia Kee that it is one of men's peculiarities not to say all they feel. I think that is, indeed, true. The same may be said of women also in some cases, but as thoughts always make themselves felt, Mother Smith, it's not very difficult to tell if the happiness a man shows in the home has a true ring about it or not. No doubt but what you are a good mother, with sons of your own, perhaps; at least I am inclined to think so when I see you make such a beautiful and tender excuse for the men, but you should know we wives are hard to deceive with those we love. However, dear Mother Smith, may the Good Lord give you and me the luck we deserve, and may we be done by as we do unto others. Good luck to all the members of the Ingle Nook.

READER OF SIGNS.

Alta.

(I hope you will feel in the humor for talking to some one again very soon. Am glad you remembered that any subject that interests you will be interesting to us.—D. D.)

A CURE FOR LONELINESS

Dear Dame Durden,—May I come in and join the Ingle Nook? I am so lonesome! We moved here last March from Oklahoma, where I had lived for thirteen years. I follow Dell's plan, and take an imaginary journey every day to see my old friends there; it takes away the blues. I have no children of my own but a little girl I am bringing up. She is lots of company and help. I feel sorry for Poor Old Mother. If she stood up for her rights it would be better for her.

Did any of the Ingle Nook ever try putting turpentine in the stove polish? It will shine better and last longer on the stove. Try cooking potato parings in your skillets after frying fish. It will take off the odor.

LONESOME TOO.

(I had to change your name a little, because you are not the only "lonesome" soul who has come to our cosy spot for consolation. You are a wise little woman to keep from encouraging the blues. Driving them away means ultimate happiness, but encouraging them and giving way to melancholy—"that way madness lies." In adopting the little orphan, you have done a kindness to her and to yourself.—D. D.)

FOR ADOPTED

Dear Dame Durden,—After reading "Adopted's" letter I would like to tell her how to can beans, thinking she might like this way. I generally use half-gallon glass jars, new ones preferable to begin with, and keep the same jars for beans year after year, always getting new rubber rings. Everything must be perfectly clean. Fill the jars with beans cut in one-inch lengths and press in closely. Then fill almost full of cold water, and add one teaspoon of salt. Put the tops on lightly. Make a false bottom for the wash boiler of laths, not too close together. Pin a cloth round each jar to keep from breaking as they boil. Put all the jars down on the false bottom, and fill the boiler with cold water two-thirds of the way up the jars.

Cover the boiler, and boil for two hours. Remove from the fire and let cool, tightening the tops as soon as taken from the fire, and, again, after cooling. Set the jars away upside down. In midwinter you will have beans as nice as fresh green beans. I have used this recipe for years with success.

I hope I have not intruded.

WEBFOOT.

(You couldn't be intruding when you come to bring help. There is always a welcome for new members.—D. D.)

FOR THE ROSES

Dear Dame Durden,—I have wanted so much to drop in beside the Ingle Nook for a chat, but something prevented until now. Can any of the readers give me advice as to how to

keep rose bushes free from the rose bug? Before the bug found them out I could gather often 20 or 30 blossoms, but the bug pierces the bud and it turns brown and dies.

It is not much trouble to raise chickens. I raise large broods. If you have any old building away from the henhouse, take your nests and hens in there. Set several hens. When nearly dark, darken the window for a day, leaving feed and water. Look in most days to see that all is right. Watch for chicks on the 20th day, as some may hatch. Take them into a basket covered with woollen cloth. If enough chicks come off for a brood, take one hen, put her eggs in with other hens whose early chicks have been taken away. Put this hen in a coop for a day or two, letting her out two or three hours after second day, then gradually till it is

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DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
6325 Misses' Coat.
6220 Misses' Skirt.



6419 Loose Fitting Coat,
34 to 44 bust.



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DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
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The above patterns will be sent to any subscriber at the very low price of ten cents per pattern. Be careful to give Correct Number and Size of Patterns Wanted. When the Pattern is Bust Measure, you need only mark 32, 34, 36, or whatever it may be. When Waist Measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. When Misses' or Child's pattern, write

only the figure representing the age. Allow from ten days to two weeks in which to fill order, and where two numbers appear, as for waist and skirt, enclose ten cents for each number. If only one number appears, ten cents will be sufficient. Address: "Fashion Department," "The Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.

all day. Fasten her in at night so as to keep the chicks dry in the early morning. Feed wheat chop scalded for the young chicks. Pour boiling water on it, put in the oven, and let stay over night. It is then cooked.

An old creamer makes a good fountain with a No. 9 frying pan. Stand the creamer upon a two-inch stand, and let drip so as to keep the pan full. It is less trouble than a fountain, and so many small towns do not have them for sale.

Young chicks and turkeys enjoy a feed of curds at times, also young ducks.

Just a word of advice to young mothers. Do not think your little ones troublesome even though they are at times fretty. Be careful and try to be happy with them, for your own happiness will induce even a very small babe to try to be the reflection of yourself, unless it is really sick or in pain. If they are trying, go to One, ask of Him for strength to bear what may be laid on you. Your burden will become light; it will not be heavier than you can bear.

The harvest is better than anyone expected, so late sown. But there have been some sorely disappointed through having part of crop hailed, but this year it did not take a large area around here.

I am sorry for all in trouble—all mothers. There is a great and good Father who bears our prayers. The answer will come though it seems long waited for sometimes. Would it not be a good thing for each who drop into this cosy nook away from the world to pray for those in trouble? SEMA.

HOME-MADE CHEESE

Dear Dame Durden,—I wonder if some of the chatters can send me a recipe for making home-made cheese on a small scale. I hope to come into your cosy corner some of these cool evenings, as I have found your circle quite helpful and so "homey." Dame Durden has always a kind, encouraging word for all, and I, for one, appreciate her efforts.

MRS. J. B.

(I'm hoping we'll have a big reunion of all the members, old and new, as soon as the busy season is fairly over. Thanksgiving Day is announced for October 25th, and a big Ingle Nook rally for the issue before that would make a good beginning to our winter, don't you think so? Will you choose another name as the one you gave has already been taken?—D. D.)

(Milk must be of the best quality, and comparatively sweet. If several milkings are used, the earlier ones should be cooled down and kept cool, and also stirred frequently to keep the cream from rising. If the previous day's milk is mixed with the fresh morning's milk, it is usually about ripe enough for cheesemaking. Heat the milk to 86 degrees, and weigh or measure it into the vessel in which cheese is to be made. Ten pounds of milk make about one gallon; one gallon of milk makes, approximately, one pound of cheese. As a test for the ripeness of the milk, take out a medium-sized cupful, have it exactly at 86 degrees; place in it a piece of match half an inch long, stir rapidly with a knife, and, while stirring, add a dram (a medium-sized thimbleful) of rennet; stir for 10 seconds after adding the rennet. Then stop stirring, and wait until the match has stopped revolving. This should take about 20 to 24 seconds from the time the rennet was added, depending upon the strength of the rennet and the acidity of the milk. If the cheese is to be colored, add one small teaspoonful of cheese color per cwt. of milk. Add the color to a pint of milk, and stir well into the whole lot. Now your milk is ready to set. For ten gallons of milk, use four large teaspoonfuls of rennet. Add the rennet to half a gallon of water, and pour in a stream over the milk. Stir well for a minute, then cover with a thick cloth to keep heat in. In 15 or 20 minutes, test by inserting the index finger half an inch into the curd, then pushing it straight under the length

of the finger, and cut the curd just over the finger with the thumb, and lift the finger up without bending it. If ready to cut, little or no curd will remain on the finger. When ready, with a long-bladed knife, cut the curd into one-third inch strips, then cut in same size in the opposite way. Then, as best you can, cut into cubes by slanting the knife. Constantly lift the curd from all parts of the vessel with the left hand, and cut with the knife until all are the same size. Scour a deep milk can well on the outside, fill with water and set it right into the curd; keep shifting the can and stirring until the curd has reached 98 degrees. This should take at least half an hour. When this temperature is reached, stir the curd every 10 or 15 minutes, and keep covered. About three hours from the time the rennet was added, the whey may be removed. Strain and put curd on a large square of cheesecloth, sprinkle four ounces of salt to every ten gallons of milk, and mix well. The cheese is now ready for the press, in which it should remain three-quarters of an hour, then be turned, left till next day, turned again and left for a day, then remove

from press to a cool place, and turn every day for a month. Do not cut for at least six weeks.—D. D.)

CLEANING HINTS

To clean black chiffon put it in a vessel containing black tea, squeeze several times, shake till nearly dry, then iron. It will also clean black gloves, silk, cashmere and hsls.

To clean spots from black dress goods sponge with black tea, press with a good warm iron on wrong side.

To clean the head of dandruff, wash with sage tea. It will loosen the dandruff. Comb, then rinse. Do this twice a week till cleansed.

(A garden authority says that powdered hellebore, if dissolved in the proportion of one pound of the powder to one gallon of water, will destroy both the green worm on the rose leaf and the beetle that eats the roses. Be careful to keep the powder or the solution away from the skin as some people are susceptible to the poison in it. We hope your time and strength will permit you to visit us frequently, for we need your encouraging message.—D. D.)



A BIG FARM

Dear Cousin Dorothy :—This is my second letter to your club. I like reading the letters in the Wigwam. I live on a farm of 960 acres a mile from Ruddell on the C. N. R. I have one sister named Bessie and no brothers. We go to school every day and our studies are reading, writing, grammar, geography, history, arithmetic, drawing, composition and spelling. My father owns 27 horses, 12 cattle and about 8 pigs. I am sending a stamp for a button.

Sask. (a) STEPHENSON TURNBULL.

TWO MILES TO SCHOOL

Dear Cousin Dorothy :—This is my first letter to your club. We have taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a long time and like it fine. I read the letters of the Western Wigwam.

We have two miles to go to school and I go nearly every day. I am in the second book and I am nine years old. I have four cats and one dog. I am sending an envelope and stamp hoping to get a button. Wishing the club success.

Man. (a) SPRING TIME.

AN EXCITING ADVENTURE

Dear Cousin Dorothy :—Excuse me writing so soon but we did not have buttons the last time I wrote, so I thought I would like to have one, if I can write a good enough letter. It is very hot and the mosquitoes are very bad. I am going to tell you a little experience I had in a fire not long ago, quite near our school. It was about two o'clock in the afternoon, we were all studying, when a knock came to the door. Teacher went to the door. It was a little girl every one in school knew. We heard her say "Fire" and the children put all their books away because they knew what would follow. The teacher came in very excited for the fire was near his place. "Children," said he very calmly, "there is a fire out there, and if everyone will help I will be grateful." All the children jumped up and while the teacher was getting things to fight with every one was asking how it had started. It seemed that a young lad had been breaking and while burning off brush let the fire get away. When we got there it was

PROUD OF HIS NATIVE LAND

Dear Cousin Dorothy :—I have only been on the farm a few weeks and as my master takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE I thought I would write. My master I call Uncle Ed, and he has taken the aforesaid paper for over nine years. I am a "bloke" from England as the boys call me, and I came from London in August, 1908. I find it so different here from there. I am proud of being an Englishman because I think it's right. We have four little pigs, three of which are very big but the fourth won't grow. So Uncle Ed gave it to me. It seems to eat very good and run around but not grow. I don't know what to do. His name is Barny. I would like to have a button. Could you tell me how to get one if you give them away? I would like to be known as Barny but I hope the other Wigs will not think that I am at all like my pig Barny. I hope you won't throw this in the basket if it is not unworthy of it, as this is my first letter to any paper. Good luck to Wigs and paper.

Man.

BARNY.

(Glad to have you as a member. Send your full address and a two-cent stamp and I'll send you a button. C. D.)

A SHORT ONE

Dear Cousin Dorothy :—I am now going to try to join the Western Wigwam. I am twelve years old and go to school every day. My studies are arithmetic, reading, spelling, writing, geography, history, grammar and physiology. I have three sisters and three brothers. My father is the postmaster and we take the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Man. (b)

PERCY SWITZER.

WRITE AGAIN. WE LIKE YOU

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—It is close on four months since I wrote last, so you will not think I call too often by coming again.

On Dominion Day, 25 little pigs and 8 pups were added to our live stock. The pups are collies, and are nearly as broad as they are long. In strawberry time, long past now, we had great fun picking berries; some people got over fifty quarts preserved. We didn't get very many, as it was so hot. I was very glad when holidays began. I passed the exams, and was among the five highest. I am now in grade VI.

Up to Aug. 6th I lived in a little town 102 miles east of Winnipeg, on the Pembina branch of the C. P. R. We lived in town, but farmed the adjoining land. We had 14 acres of thriving potatoes, and as many of cattle corn. It was seven to eight feet high a week ago, and was still growing. We had Macaroni wheat taller than I am, and Red Fife with some ears five inches long. They were the best I had ever seen. Late in July papa sold the farm and everything belonging to it, and we moved to Winnipeg for good. Out of a herd of sixteen cows, we are bringing two in, and one of the pups. Three of them have died. Let me tell you how we conducted the funeral service of the first to die, which was the day before we moved. We girls and a friend went down to play with the pups, but first we went for a farewell drive with the old pony. On our way we got some wild cherries. When we returned to the pups, behold! one little fellow was dead! so we set about getting ready the coffin and flowers to bury him. A grave was dug under a maple in a grove of trees. My brother's express wagon was the hearse. We trimmed the coffin (a discarded cardboard nail box) with some of the cherries and flowers. We had a dirge composed and set to music. Chanting it, we entered the place where poor puppy was lying. All unconcerned seemed mother and brothers. My brother pushed him head first into the box. But—how's this? Puppy was moving! He was alive. We took him back, and we had the funeral service anyway, during which I was requested to cry. Strange to say, we were laughing! The service was held on top of the highest hay mow in the barn. Before the pup was dead, we had to leave, and, after all, puppy wasn't buried by us.

BOOKWORM.

GOING FISHING

Dear Cousin Dorothy :—This is my first letter to your club. I hope it will be good enough to print. I have a Savage rifle and I have shot sixty gophers with it. She has a colt a week old and we call it Glen. Her name is Fanny. We are going fifty miles north fishing in Long Lake in the holidays. This will be our third trip out there to fish.

Sask. (a) JAMES W. LITTLE.

WILL WRITE AGAIN

Dear Cousin Dorothy :—I thought I would write a few lines to your club. I would like very much to have one of your club buttons sent to me. We live on a farm in the Medicine Valley, two miles north of Evarts and twenty miles west of Red Deer. My father has been taking the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for several years. I enjoy reading the letters very much. I am enclosing a two-cent stamp for one of the club buttons. If this letter pleases you I will write again some time soon.

JENNIE MAY WOODWAUSER. (9)
Alta. (a)

THE BEST IN THE BOOK

Dear Cousin Dorothy :—This is my first letter to your corner, but I like very much reading the letters of the Wigwam. I would like to have one of your buttons very much. I go to school and am in grade seven. My teacher's name is Miss F.—I am eleven years old and my birthday is on the thirteenth of July.

We have three little colts, their names are Dolly, Dina and King.

I think the Western Wigwam is the best page in the book.

Man. (b)

PAPOOSE.

Man. (a).

CAPTAIN WAINWRIGHT'S FAVORITE

By IRVING THOMAS

Marlow and Ferguson rode up from opposite sides of the little lake selected as a watering place for the cattle. They were putting in the first big night shift on a big summer herd brought together from several winter camps of P. Burns & Co., of Calgary, Alberta. Out of thirteen riders these two had been chosen by the man in charge for the night herd, because, in his judgment, they were most to be relied upon in emergencies. Besides, the destination of being the best riders of the camp they got five dollars a month extra pay.

"We earn our five extra plunks," said Marlow.

"Sure, it's getting beastly chilly, and the day men had nice weather," and Ferguson began to untie the thongs that held his long overcoat to the back of his saddle.

"The day men have all gone to Biglow's dance," Marlow went on, "and it's the last dance of the season."

"What's the matter with one of us goin' to the dance," and Ferguson pulled his horse's head up from the grass as though he were about to start.

"What about the old man's cattle?" objected Marlow, but he lifted his horse's head as though he were quite willing to go if his scruples could be satisfied.

"Couldn't either of us handle the cattle alone a clear night like this? I could see a steer a mile off if he started to leave the bunch. It's too early for mosquitoes. They'll be quiet once they're down. I'll draw cuts with you who goes."

"Suppose the old man gets on." "We'll gamble that. He ain't goin', the fellows won't squeal, and he's too fond of his bunk to be ridin' round here in the night to see what we're doin'. That's why he's payin' two good fellers like us five plunks extra, so he won't have to keep an eye on the night herd."

Two pieces of buffalo grass decided that Ferguson should go to the dance.

"Taint no matter anyhow," he consoled Marlow, "they ain't goin' to be but six girls there, and you wouldn't never get a smell at one of 'em."

"They'd be pretty fer off then. That perfumry Jenny Sacks uses has the loudest army I ever got next to," and Marlow chuckled. "You better make a sneak back to camp and see if you can't scare up a necktie; guess I wouldn't either, come to think, fer you wouldn't stan' no show agin that red rig o' Nealey's. It's a stand off which is redder, the necktie or his phiz. Nice to have things match. Taint no figurative language to call him a lobster."

Marlow stood watching Ferguson till the long swinging trot carried him through the dusk that was gathering on the hills out at the edge of the range, and then turned to his duties. He slowly and quietly moved the small bunches that were grazing out in different directions into one big bunch near the lake. Then he rode round them with his horse at a walk singing, in a voice untrained but "not too bad," sacred songs he had heard at the Methodist missionary's revival meetings, scraps of popular songs that had reached the cow country a season or two late, the words of a long-established hymn to the melody of a love song, Salvation-Army fashion, and as a sequel, the words of a bar-room song to the music of a majestic old Mass he had heard at the Catholic Mission. When the last big steer had laboriously deposited his lumbering hulk on the sod with much grunting from fullness of grass, and settled himself for the night, Marlow rode round them once more and sang:

"Sleep, little ones, sleep,
While the angels their vigil keep,

With Mother's kiss on each curly head
And the curtains of night folded round your bed."

The wind shifted into the southwest and a mild chinook began to blow. Suddenly the air was soft and warm as on a midsummer's night. Everything was quiet; not even a coyote's howl attracted his attention, and Marlow grew sleepy. When he and Ferguson had been on the night herd the summer before, after the steers were all down, they had changed shifts at herding and sleeping. He rode down to the very edge of the water so as not to disturb the cattle, and skirted the lake till he reached the point directly opposite them. The ground sloped gradually up to the crest of a ridge beyond the cattle. The hill behind him rose more abruptly.

"The old man would be oneasy if he knew I was alone and contemplatin' a nap; but that's becuz he don't know which one of the boys I am," he said to himself. "The bulls couldn't stir without me hearin' 'em, and the moon's so bright I could tell which way a gopher was goin' if he started over the ridge. There aint no danger of 'em comin' this way across the lake," and he pulled down the blanket and slicker from behind his saddle, and was soon stretched out on the ground asleep. At first he slept the deep, dreamless sleep of a tired, healthy man, for it was his first night out, and he had slept none during the day. After a time he began to dream that he was at Biglow's dance. He sat in the circle composed principally of cow punchers that lined the walls of the little room Biglow called his parlor. None of the few girls in their ribbons and best dresses wedged in among them lacked attention from the men clad in flannel shirts and leather chaps. The doorway was crowded with the heads and shoulders of those who came too late to get inside. Old Saundy McDowel scraped a solitary fiddle in the corner, and tall, lank Nealey with his big red face and red necktie and his big, clumsy feet was trying to waltz with Biglow's short, dumpy daughter. He was crouched over as though trying to pick up something which he couldn't quite reach, in his attempt to accommodate his six feet, four inches to the short stature of his partner. The floor of the little room would accommodate but one couple at a time. They had tried square dances, but the space was too narrow for four couples. Two handy couples could waltz or two-step at the same time, but usually the entire space was occupied by one couple. The girls took turns and the men came in according to their ability to attract the attention of the girls.

Suddenly old Saundy began to play faster and louder, and the sound of Nealey's feet on the floor grew louder and louder till it fairly rocked the building and awakened Marlow. In a second he knew it was the thunder of the cattle's hoofs he heard. As he opened his eyes he caught one glimpse of the moonlit prairie, the stampeded herd, his saddle horse without a rider running in the lead trying to turn their heads; then there came a sound like the roar of a water fall into his ears, and Marlow had "crossed the divide."

The violet tints which belong to no other skies than those of Alberta were spread over the east with a faint suggestion of crimson where the sun would soon rise, when Ferguson rode into the range. As he came up to the side of the lake where the cattle had been, even in the dim light he recognized the trail of the stampede, and followed it to where it swung round the end of the lake. "Good work," he said to himself, for there was no way, to his mind, of accounting for the sudden turn in the trail

except that Marlow had headed them round short. He was probably then in need of help, and Ferguson touched his horse with the spurs, but instead of the usual response he reared and snorted, and when he was spurred hard he only plunged the more. He was evidently afraid of something in front. With a considerable difficulty Ferguson worked the horse up to it and dismounted. Even if the light had been better he could not have recognized poor Marlow, but the blanket and slicker told the tale. Marlow had been run down asleep by the stampede.

There was no time to grieve over his pal's fate; the herd was scattered and he was responsible. It wouldn't be pleasant to go into camp and tell "the old man" that he had deserted his post in the night, and get the day men out two hours earlier than their agreement with the manager called for; especially when they had had no sleep during the night. He managed to get Marlow across his snorting horse and into camp. There was no comment for the time being, either by "the old man" or the day men. The cattle were scattered and scattering wider every minute. With Ferguson in the lead, as he knew the direction the herd had taken, they started out to round them up.

The slight disturbance which Marlow's demise made in the regular routine of the camp would have been a source of great amazement to a tenderfoot. Another rider was put in his place on the night herd with Ferguson, and matters went on just as though nothing had happened. The "old man" laid the stampede to Marlow's account as he went to sleep on duty. Ferguson's leaving him alone for a few hours on a bright moonlight night did not seem to him a matter of much moment.

For the men on the herd the summer would have passed just as other summers had passed had it not chanced that Captain Wainwright, of the Mounted Police, was riding through their range a day or two after Marlow's mishap, and by accident heard the story. By way of doing his full duty in preserving law and order he rode to the camp to look into the matter. No one knew anything about it. Each rider whom he questioned referred him to Ferguson. Ferguson told him in a frank way all he knew, not omitting his own responsibility in proposing that one of them go to the dance.

"Was there any money found on his person?" asked the Captain.

Ferguson looked at the other cow-punchers standing about and smiled significantly as he answered, "Not a cent."

To the cow-punchers the smile meant that Captain Wainwright wasn't much up on cow-boys or he would have known better than to ask if money were found on Marlow the first day out on the summer herd after the farewell night in Calgary, and pay-day a month away.

By the Captain the smile was construed quite differently. He was recently out from England, an ex-army officer, a disciplinarian and guardian of the law rather than a frontiersman. He looked the ground over thoroughly where Marlow was run down. Though he knew little about cattle, he gathered from those whom he questioned, that it is very unusual that stampeded cattle turn short unless their heads are turned, and that it takes a good rider on a good horse to do it. But he did not learn that range cattle which will run a man down if found crossing the prairie afoot, or trample a dog or coyote to death if they can get him enclosed in a circle, are as timid as rabbits in the night, so much so that any unusual noise or the appearance of an unfamiliar object moving on the prairie will bring the whole herd to their feet in an instant and send them off with a roar of hoofs that sounds like a passing tempest.

He formed a theory that Ferguson had found Marlow asleep, robbed him and stampeded the herd, heading them round the lake so as to run Marlow down and cover his crime, but he could find no evidence.

That fall when the cattle were be-

ing brought together into winter quarters, Ferguson was called to Calgary to receive instruction with reference to bringing in one of the outlying fat herds to the railroad, as he was an old round-up rider, and knew the country so thoroughly that he could plan his route so as not to make it necessary at any time for the cattle to travel without water. It chanced that at that time the officer in charge of the Mounted Police at Calgary was looking for a man thoroughly acquainted with the unsettled portion of the country to assist in locating two renegade Indians who were reported to have left the reservation and were committing depredations among the ranchers. They were two young bucks with imaginations kindled by the tales the old warriors told of the deeds they did before the time of reservations. It was the opinion of the Commander at the barracks that many of the stories which reached him were groundless rumors. Yet an occasional horse disappeared to be found later in the possession of a man who said he bought him from an Indian. But the latest stories came from widely-separated regions, and to locate the Indians would require a rider of experience, and so one day shortly after his arrival at Calgary, Ferguson found himself in the red jacket of the police riding out with Captain Wainwright, the man who suspected him of foul play in the Marlow affair, to do the locating. Wainwright was in command of the little expedition, Ferguson was to act as guide.

For some time their quest was a fruitless one, but finally one morning Ferguson came upon unmistakable signs of the Indians. As the sun was getting low that evening they were nearing a ford of the Bow River as they followed the trail of three horses, two of which Ferguson said carried riders, the third being led long side one of the riders. They came to the top of a ridge where the country between them and the river lay spread out below them in a gradual descent from the top of the ridge to the river. To their right, running almost parallel with the trail, lay a coulee, deep enough to be called a prairie canyon. Along the bottom of the coulee a creek wound its way to the Bow. As they approached the bottom of the slope they came to a point where the trail passed in between a rough, broken piece of prairie on the side toward the coulee, and a swamp which stretched away to the river on the other side. Once started on this part of the trail a rider in an emergency would be compelled to keep on till he reached the ford, or return on the trail over which he had passed to the open prairie, as the rough land to the right was cut by draws or side coulees running into the main coulee with banks so steep that it was all a horse could do to climb up and down over them, to say nothing of making any speed; while the swamp on the other side of the trail was too soft to bear up a horse.

As they came to that part of the trail which led in between the rough country and the swamp, Ferguson stopped and told Wainwright that he was going back to the open prairie to camp for the night, at which the Captain's wrath rose high. What right had Ferguson, a newly-recruited private, to tell him, an officer, point blank what he intended to do without asking the officer's advice or submitting the matter to parley? Wainwright had not noticed, as Ferguson had, that for some distance along the trail a coyote's hunting call had risen from the coulee bank from time to time, and that the coyote was moving down the coulee and always directly at their right; and he had not noticed that this coyote's call was answered by his mate always from the same place near the ford.

(Continued on page 1266.)

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THE GOLDEN DOG

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CHAPTER XXX.—(Continued).

Dark fancies fluttered across the mind of Angelique during the absence of the Intendant. They came like a flight of birds of evil omen, ravens, choughs, and owls, the embodiments of wicked thoughts. But such thoughts suited her mood, and she neither chid nor banished them, but let them light and brood, and hatch fresh mischief in her soul.

She looked up to see who was laughing so merrily while she was so angry and so sad, and beheld the Intendant jesting and toying with a cluster of laughing girls who had caught him at the turn of the broad stair of the terrace. They kept him there in utter oblivion of Angelique! Not that she cared for his presence at that moment, or felt angry, as she would have done at a neglect of

Le Gardeur, but it was one proof among a thousand others that, gallant and gay as he was among the throng of fair guests who were flattering and tempting him on every side, not one of them, herself included, could feel sure she had made an impression lasting longer than the present moment upon the heart of the Intendant.

But Bigot had neither forgotten Angelique nor himself. His wily spirit was contriving how best to give an impetus to his intrigue with her without committing himself to any promise of marriage. He resolved to bring this beautiful but exacting girl wholly under his power. He comprehended fully that Angelique was prepared to accept his hand at any moment, nay, almost demanded it; but the price of marriage was what Bigot would not, dared not

pay, and as a true courtier of the period he believed thoroughly in his ability to beguile any woman he chose, and cheat her of the price she set upon her love.

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE BALL AT THE INTENDANT'S PALACE.

The bevy of fair girls still surrounded Bigot on the terrace stair. Some of them stood leaning in graceful pose upon the balusters. The wily girls knew his artistic tastes, and their pretty feet patted time to the music, while they responded with ready glee to the gossiping of the gay Intendant.

Amid their idle badinage Bigot inserted an artful inquiry for suggestion, not for information, whether it was true that his friend Le Gardeur de Repentigny, now at the Manor House of Tilly, had become affianced to his cousin, Heloise de Lotbiniere? There was a start of surprise and great curiosity at once manifested among the ladies, some of whom protested that it could not be true, for they knew better in what direction Le Gardeur's inclinations

pointed. Others, more compassionate or more spiteful, with a touch of envy, said they hoped it was true, for he had been "jilted by a young lady in the city!" Whom they "all knew!" added one sparkling demoiselle, giving herself a twitch and throwing a side glance which mimicked so perfectly the manner of the lady hinted at, that all knew in a moment she meant no other than Angelique des Meloises. They all laughed merrily at the conceit, and agreed that Le Gardeur de Repentigny would only serve the proud flirt right by marrying Heloise, and showing the world how little he cared for Angelique.

"Or how much!" suggested an experienced and lively widow, Madame La Touche. "I think his marrying Heloise de Lotbiniere will only prove the desperate condition of his feelings. He will marry her, not because he loves her, but to spite Angelique."

The Intendant had reckoned securely on the success of his ruse: the words were scarcely spoken before a couple of close friends of Angelique found her out, and poured in her ears an exaggerated story of the coming

in a carriage of Le Gardeur with Heloise de Lotbiniere.

Angelique believed them because it seemed the natural consequence of her own infidelity.

Her friends, who were watching her with all a woman's curiosity and acuteness, were secretly pleased to see that their news had cut her to the quick. They were not misled by the affected indifference and gay laughter which veiled the resentment which was plainly visible in her agitated bosom.

Her two friends left her to report back to their companions, with many exaggerations and much pursing of pretty lips, how Angelique had received their communication. They flattered themselves they had had the pleasure of first breaking the bad tidings to her, but they were mistaken! Angelique's far-reaching curiosity had touched Tilly with its antennae, and she had already learned of the visit of Heloise de Lotbiniere, an old school companion of her own, to the Manor House of Tilly.

She had scented danger afar off from that visit. She knew that Heloise worshipped Le Gardeur, and now that Angelique had cast him off, what more natural than that he should fall at last into her snares — so Angelique scornfully termed the beauty and amiable character of her rival. She was angry without reason, and she knew it; but that made her still more angry, and with still less reason.

"Bigot!" said she, impetuously, as the Intendant rejoined her when the half-hour had elapsed, "you asked me a question in the Castle of St. Louis, leaning on the high gallery which overlooks the cliffs! Do you remember it?"

"I do: one does not forget easily what one asks of a beautiful woman, and still less the reply she makes to us," replied he, looking at her sharply, for he guessed her drift.

"Yet you seem to have forgotten both the question and the reply, Bigot. Shall I repeat them?" said she, with an air of affected languor.

"Needless, Angelique! and to prove to you the strength of my memory, which is but another name for the strength of my admiration, I will repeat it: I asked you that night — it was a glorious night, the bright moon shone full in our faces as we looked over the shining river, but your eyes eclipsed all the splendor of the heavens — I asked you to give me your love; I asked for it then, Angelique! I ask for it now."

Angelique was pleased with the flattery, even while she knew how hollow and conventional a thing it was.

"You said all that before, Bigot!" replied she, "and you added a foolish speech, which I confess pleased me that night better than now. You said that in me you had found the fair haven of your desires, where your bark, long tossing in cross seas, and beating against adverse winds, would cast anchor and be at rest. The phrase sounded poetical if enigmatical, but it pleased me somehow; what did it mean, Bigot? I have puzzled over it many times since — pray tell me!"

Angelique turned her eyes like two blazing stars full upon him as if to search for every trace of hidden thought that lurked in his countenance.

"I meant what I said, Angelique: that in you I had found the pearl of price which I would rather call mine than wear a king's crown."

"You explain one enigma by another. The pearl of price lay there before you and you picked it up! It had been the pride of its former owner, but you found it ere it was lost. What did you with it, Bigot?"

The Intendant knew as well as she the drift of the angry tide, which was again setting in full upon him, but he doubted not his ability to escape. His real contempt for women was the lifeboat he trusted in, which had carried himself and fortunes out of a hundred storms and tempests of feminine wrath.

"I wore the precious pearl next my heart, as any gallant gentleman should do," replied he blandly; "I would have worn it inside my heart could I have shut it up there."

Bigot smiled in complacent self-approval at his own speech. Not so Angelique! She was irritated by his general reference to the duty of a gallant gentleman to the sex and not to his

own special duty as the admirer of herself.

Angelique was like an angry pantheress at this moment. The darts of jealousy just planted by her two friends tore her side, and she felt reckless both as to what she said and what she did. With a burst of passion not rare in women like her, she turned her wrath full upon him as the nearest object. She struck Bigot with her clenched hand upon the breast, exclaiming with wild vehemence, —

"You lie! Francois Bigot, you never wore me next your heart, although you said so! You wear the lady of Beaumanoir next your heart. You have opened your heart to her after pledging it to me! If I was the pearl of price, you have adorned her with it — my abasement is her glory!" Angelique's tall, straight figure stood up, magnified with fury as she uttered this.

The Intendant stepped back in surprise at the sudden attack. Had the blow fallen upon his face, such is human nature, Bigot would have regarded it as an unpardonable insult, but falling upon his breast, he burst out in a loud laugh as he caught hold of her quivering hand, which she plucked passionately away from him.

The eyes of Angelique looked dangerous and full of mischief, but Bigot was not afraid or offended. In truth, her jealousy flattered him, applying it wholly to himself. He was, moreover, a connoisseur in female temper: he liked to see the storm of jealous rage, to watch the rising of its black clouds, to witness the lightning and thunder, the gusts and whirlwinds of passion, followed by the rain of angry tears, when the tears were on his account. He thought he had never seen so beautiful a fury as Angelique was at that moment.

Her pointed epithet, "You lie!" which would have been death for a man to utter, made no dint on the polished armor of Bigot, although he only resolved that she should pay a woman's penalty for it.

He had heard that word from other pretty lips before, but it left no mark upon a conscience that was one stain, upon a life that was one fraud. Still his bold spirit rather liked this bold utterance from an angry woman, when it was in his power by a word to change her rage into the tender cooing of a dove.

Bigot was by nature a hunter of women, and preferred the excitement of a hard chase, when the deer turns at bay and its capture gave him a trophy to be proud of, to the dull conquest of a tame and easy virtue, such as were most of those which had fallen in his way.

"Angelique!" said he, "this is perfect madness; what means this burst of anger? Do you doubt the sincerity of my love for you?"

"I do, Bigot! I doubt it, and I deny it. So long as you keep a mistress concealed at Beaumanoir, your pledge to me is false and your love an insult."

"You are too impetuous and too imperious, Angelique! I have promised you she shall be removed from Beaumanoir, and she shall —"

"Whither, and when?"

"To the city, and in a few days: she can live there in quiet seclusion. I cannot be cruel to her, Angelique."

"But you can be cruel to me, Bigot, and will be, unless you exercise the power which I know is placed in your hands by the King himself."

"What is that? To confiscate her lands and goods if she had any?"

"No, to confiscate her person! Issue a lettre de cachet and send her over sea to the Bastille."

Bigot was irritated at this suggestion, and his irritation was narrowly watched by Angelique.

"I would rather go to the Bastille myself!" exclaimed he; "besides, the King alone issues lettres de cachet: it is a royal prerogative, only to be used in matters of state."

"And matters of love, Bigot, which are matters of State in France! Pshaw! as if I did not know that the King delegates his authority and gives lettres de cachet in blank to his trusted courtiers, and even to the ladies of his Court. Did not the Marquise de Pompadour send Mademoiselle Vaubernier to the

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Bastille for only smiling upon the King? It is a small thing I ask of you, Bigot, to test your fidelity,—you cannot refuse me, come!" added she, with a wondrous transformation of look and manner from storm and gloom to warmth and sunshine.

"I cannot and will not do it. Hark you, Angelique, I dare not do it! Powerful as I may seem, the family of that lady is too potent to risk the experiment upon. I would fain oblige you in this matter, but it would be the height of madness to do so."

"Well, then, Bigot, do this, if you will not do that! Place her in the Convent of the Ursulines: it will suit her and me both,—no better place in the world to tame an unruly spirit. She is one of the pious souls who will be at home there, with plenty of prayers and penances, and plenty of sins to pray for every day."

"But I cannot force her to enter the Convent, Angelique. She will think herself not good enough to go there; besides, the nuns themselves would have scruples to receive her."

"Not if you request her admission of Mere de la Nativite: the Lady Superior will refuse no application of yours, Bigot."

"Won't she? but she will! The Mere de la Nativite considers me a sad reprobate, and has already, when I visited her parlor, read me a couple of sharpest homilies on my evil ways, as she called them. The venerable Mere de la Nativite will not carry coals, I assure you, Angelique."

"As if I did not know her!" she replied impatiently. "Why, she screens with all her authority that wild nephew of hers, the Sieur Varin! Nothing irritates her like hearing a bad report of him, and although she knows all that is said of him to be true as her breviary, she will not admit it. The seours converses in the laundry were put on bread and water with prayers for a week, only for repeating some gossip they had heard concerning him."

"Ay! that is because the venerable Mere Superior is touchy on the point of family,—but I am not her nephew, voila la difference!" as the song says.

"Well! but you are her nephew's master and patron," replied Angelique, "and the good Mere will strain many points to oblige the Intendant of New

France for sake of the Sieur Varin. You do not know her as I do, Bigot."

"What do you advise, Angelique?" asked he, curious to see what was working in her brain.

"That if you will not issue a lettre de cachet, you shall place the lady of Beaumanoir in the hands of the Mere de la Nativite with instructions to receive her into the community after the shortest probation."

"Very good, Angelique! But if I do not know the Mere Superior, you do not know the lady of Beaumanoir. There are reasons why the nuns would not and could not receive her at all,—even were she willing to go, as I think she would be. But I will provide her a home suited to her station in the city; only you must promise to speak to me no more respecting her."

"I will promise no such thing, Bigot!" said Angelique, firing up again at the failure of her crafty plan for the disposal of Caroline, "to have her in the city will be worse than to have her at Beaumanoir."

"Are you afraid of the poor girl, Angelique,—you, with your surpassing beauty, grace, and power over all who approach you? She cannot touch you."

"She has touched me and to the quick too, already!" she replied, coloring with passion. "You love that girl, Francois Bigot! I am never deceived in men. You love her too well to give her up, and still you make love to me. What am I to think?"

"Think that you women are able to upset any man's reason, and make fools of us all to your own purposes." Bigot saw the uselessness of argument; but she would not drop the topic.

"So you say, and so I have found it with others," replied she, "but not with you, Bigot. But I shall have been made the fool of, unless I carry my point in regard to this lady."

"Well, trust to me, Angelique. Hark you! there are reasons of State connected with her. Her father has powerful friends at court, and I must act warily. Give me your hand; we will be friends. I will carry out your wishes to the farthest possible stretch of my power. I can say no more."

Angelique gave him her hand. She saw she could not carry her point with the Intendant, and her fertile brain was now scheming another way to accomplish her ends. She had already undergone a revulsion of feeling, and repented having carried her resentment so far,—not that she felt it less, but she was cunning and artful, although her temper sometimes overturned her craft, and made wreck of her schemes.

"I am sorry I was so angry, Bigot, as to strike you with this feeble hand," Angelique smiled as she extended her fingers, which, delicate as they were, had the strength and elasticity of steel.

"Not so feeble either, Angelique!" replied he, laughing "few men could plant a better blow: you hit me on the heart fairly, Angelique."

He seized her hand and lifted it to his lips. Had Queen Dido possessed that hand she would not have held fast Eneas himself when he ran away from his engagements.

Angelique pressed the Intendant's hand with a grasp that left every vein bloodless. "As I hold fast to you, Bigot and hold you to your engagements, thank God that you are not a woman! If you were, I think I should kill you. But as you are a man, I forgive, and take your promise of amendment. It is what foolish women always do!"

The sound of the music and the measured tread of feet in the lively dances were now plainly heard in the pauses of their conversation.

They rose, and entered the ballroom. The music ceased, and recommenced a new strain for the Intendant and his fair partner, and for a time Angelique forgot her wrath in the delirious excitement of the dance.

But in the dance her exuberance of spirits overflowed like a fountain of intoxicating wine. She cared not for things past or future in the ecstatic joy of the present.

Her voluptuous beauty, lissomeness, and grace of movement enthralled all eyes with admiration, as she danced with the Intendant, who was himself no mean votary of Terpsichore. A lock of her long golden hair broke loose and

MAPLEINE

One Egg Cake

One teacup granulated sugar, one egg, one tablespoonful butter, two-thirds cup of sweet milk, one teaspoonful baking powder, one and one-quarter cups flour and one-third teaspoonful Mapleine. Mix thoroughly and bake in a loaf.

Mapleine is the new flavoring, better than maple. It is sold by grocers everywhere. 50c. per bottle. If not send 50c. in stamps to the Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wash., for a 2-oz. bottle and recipe book.

B. P. RICHARDSON

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

GRENFELL, SASK.

LANDS FOR SALE

THE SIGHTS OF THE ROSS SPORTING RIFLE

Sights must be easily manipulated, reliable and quick to align. In the Ross Rifle the foresight takes either the head or knife blade sight. The back sight is of the Buckhorn or double leaf pattern.

Sights are adjusted and all rifles shot by an expert to test and ensure accuracy, absolute accuracy and dependability are the two features of these sights.

PRICE \$25 00 and up.

If your dealer does not keep Ross Rifles, we can supply you direct. Write for catalogue:

ROSS RIFLE CO.
Quebec, P. Q.

CAMPBELL & WILSON

GRAIN COMMISSION

433 Grain Exchange

Winnipeg

Grain of all kinds handled on commission, and sold to the highest bidder. Advances made on consignments. Licensed and bonded.

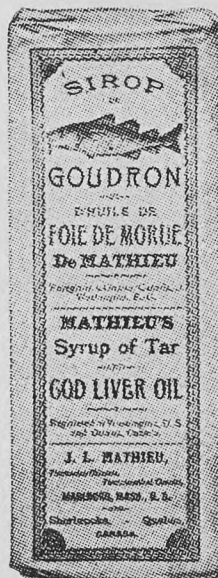
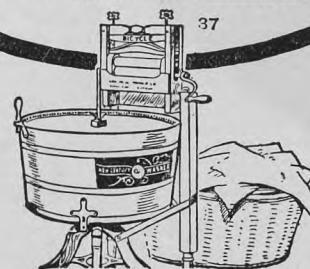


Nine O'Clock, and the Washing Done

The "New Century" Washing Machine washes a tubful of clothes in five minutes. And washes them better than you can possibly do the washing by hand.

New Wringer Attachment allows water to drain directly into the tub. Price \$9.50 complete—delivered at any railway station in Ontario or Quebec. Write for free copy of our new book.

Dowsell Mfg. Co. Limited, Hamilton, Ont.



Instant Relief Permanent Cure For That Cough

—that is what Mathieu's Syrup of Tar and Cod Liver Oil has done for thousands of sufferers every year. It *relieves the cough more quickly and cures it more thoroughly and permanently than anything else*, because it is made from the most potent remedial agents known to the medical profession.

Mathieu's Syrup is the only cough cure that acts as a tonic to the system—that builds up your vital energy as well as healing and strengthening the throat and lungs. Keep a bottle in the house ready for emergency. Give it to your children. They like it and it is harmless.

MATHIEU'S SYRUP

of Tar and Cod Liver Oil

If feverish take Mathieu's Nervine Powders in conjunction with the Syrup.

J. L. MATHIEU CO., Props., SHERBROOKE, P. Q.

Sold by wholesale trade everywhere.

Distributors for Western Canada.

FOLEY BROS., LARSON & CO.

WINNIPEG

EDMONTON

VANCOUVER

Large Bottle 35c.

Nervine Powders
25c.

From all Dealers

in wanton disorder over her
ers; but she heeded it not,—
away by the spirit of the dance,
the triumph of present possession
courtly Intendant. Her dainty
dashed under her flying robe and
ely seemed to touch the floor as
kept time to the swift throbbings
e music.
The Intendant gazed with rapture on
beautiful partner, as she leaned
on his arm in the pauses of the
ace, and thought more than once
t the world would be well lost
sake of such a woman. It was but
assing fancy, however; the serious
d passed away, and he was weary,
g before Angelique, of the excite-
ent and breathless heat of a wild
ish dance, recently first heard of in
ch society. He led her to a seat,
left her in the centre of a swarm of
amirers, and passed into an alcove to
ol and rest himself.

(To be continued.)

GOSSIP

RULES AT DRY-FARMING EX- POSITION

The exhibit committee of the Mon-
tana Board of Control of the Fourth
Dry-Farming congress, consisting of
Dr. W. X. Sudduth, I. D. O'Donnell
and W. B. George, has announced the
following revised rules to govern the
International Dry Farm Exposition,
which will be held October 25-29, in-
clusive, at Billings, in connection
with the Fourth Dry-Farming Con-
gress, which will be in session at
Billings, October 26-28:

The object of this exhibit is to
show various crops grown on non-ir-
rigated lands of the world during
1909. Each delegate to the congress
should, therefore, take a personal in-
terest in seeing that his district or
section has crop exhibits entered.

Rule 1.—All farmers living where
rainfall is less than 20 inches per
annum depending solely upon rainfall
to grow and mature crops, are
eligible to compete for premiums at
this Dry-Farming Congress.

Rule 2.—Exhibits shall represent
crops season of 1909, and shall not
have been grown upon irrigated, sub-
irrigated, or seepage land.

Rule 3.—All individual exhibits
shall have been grown by bona-fide
ranchmen, stockmen and farmers. The
collective exhibits or general display
classes are open to any individual
firm, club or community.

Rule 4.—General display classes
shall be open to any individual, firm,
club or community.

Rule 5.—A class for special exhibits
will be made up later depending upon
the premiums offered therein.

Rule 6.—All grains to be entered
for premiums must be presented in
the sheaf and half bushel; sheaves to
be not less than four inches in diam-
eter at the top band and not less
than one peck of threshed grain to be
put on shelves for display.

LOST, TO THE FARMERS, NEARLY \$600,000,000 A YEAR

That there are yearly losses to the
farm products of the country charge-
able to insect pests aggregating just
\$595,100,000; and that these losses
are due, directly, to the alarming de-
crease of birds, which kill the insects,
are the statements made by Reginald
Wright Kauffman, who has under-
taken a serious and exhaustive study
of bird extermination and its causes,
in the current number of Hampton's
Magazine.

Of interest to everybody who
suffers from an advanced cost on pro-
ducing crops due to devastation by
insects, this article is of special im-
portance to farmers. For it tells the
farmers just where they are losing an
amount of money exceeding the annu-
al expenditures of the national
government, and it tells them just
why.


The farmers of the country have
suffered losses, due to the increasing
hordes of destructive pests. In the
face of these armies of insects, worms

Wear STEEL SHOES!

N. M. Ruthstein's

The Shoe Success of the Century!

**Worn With Wonderful Satisfaction
by Workers Everywhere!**



FREE
Send for Book, "The
Sole of Steel," or order
a pair of Steel Shoes
on blank below.

These wonderful work shoes with light, thin soles of steel are revolutionizing the shoe industry. Farmers first bought Steel Shoes as an experiment. Now they buy them because they save \$5 to \$10 a year in shoe bills by wearing Steel Shoes and because Steel Shoes keep the feet warm, dry and free from troublesome corns and bunions.

One Pair of Steel Shoes will Outwear 3 to 6 Pairs of All-Leather Shoes

Steel Shoes "stand the racket" of constant wear, under the worst conditions imaginable. Even the grinding wear of working on concrete floors of creameries does not destroy the soles. One pair of "Steels" will easily outwear 3 to 6 pairs of the best leather-soled shoes or at least 3 pairs of rubber boots.

**Steel Soles and Sides! Waterproof Leather Uppers!
Bottoms Studded with Adjustable Steel
Rivets! Hair Cushion Insoles!**

The soles of Steel Shoes and an inch above the soles are stamped out of a special, light, thin, rust-resisting steel. One piece of seamless steel from toe to heel. As a further protection from wear, and a means of giving a firm foothold, the bottoms are studded with adjustable steel rivets. The "Immortality" of the sole.

The adjustable rivets add the finishing touch of perfection. Practically all the wear comes on these steel rivets. When steel rivets wear down, you can instantly replace them with new rivets. And the rivets at the tip of the shoe and ball of foot are the only ones that wear. Steel Shoes never go to the Repair Shop, for there's nothing to wear but the rivets. The cost is only 30 cents for 50 extra steel rivets. No other repairs are ever needed.

The uppers are made of the very best quality of pliable waterproof leather, and firmly riveted to soles. There is greater strength and longer service and more foot comfort in Steel Shoes than in any other working shoe in existence. It's in the steel and the pliable leather, and the way they are put together.

Secret of Steel Shoe Durability and Elasticity

Steel Shoes have thick, springy Hair Cushion Insoles, which are easily slipped out for cleansing and airing. They absorb perspiration and foot odors—absorb the jar and shock when you walk on hard or stony ground. They keep your feet free from callouses, blisters and soreness.

Steel Shoes are made with tops of different heights, suitable for every purpose, from general field work to ditch-digging.

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, \$2.50 a pair, are better than the best all-leather \$3.50 shoes.

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, with extra grade of leather, \$3.00 a pair, excel any \$4.50 all-leather shoes.

Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, \$3.50 a pair, are better than the best all-leather \$5.00 shoes.

Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, with extra quality of leather, \$4.00 a pair, are better than the best all-leather \$5.50 shoes.

Steel Shoes, 12 inches high, \$5.00 a pair, are better than the best all-leather \$6.00 shoes.

Steel Shoes, 16 inches high, \$6.00 a pair, are better than the best all-leather shoes, regardless of cost.

Learn by actual test, the tremendous advantage of "Steels."

We will fill orders for "Steel Shoes" direct from this advertisement, under a positive guarantee to refund the purchase price promptly if you do not find the shoes exactly as represented when you see them.

We strongly recommend the 6-inch high shoes at \$3.00 a pair, or the 9-inch high shoes at \$4.00 per pair, for general field work.

For all classes of use requiring high-cut shoes, our 12-inch or 16-inch high Steel Shoes are absolutely indispensable. STATE SIZE SHOE YOU WEAR.

Fill out and mail the coupon, together with remittance. DO IT TO-DAY.

Steel Shoe Co., Dept. 82, Toronto, Can.

U. S. of A.—Racine, Wis.

Order Blank for Steel Shoes

Steel Shoe Co., Dept. 82, Toronto, Canada

Gentlemen:

I enclose.....for \$.....

in payment for.....pair **Steel Shoes**,

Size.....

Name.....

Town.....State.....

County.....R.F.D.....

Dealer's Name.....

and scales, the farmer often stood helpless; unable to cope with them. He saw his corn, hay, tobacco, fruit and truck crops perish. Year by year, unknown to him, the birds—the only effective battling legion against these pests—have been decreasing! They were being wantonly slain to satisfy the demands of woman's vanity.

Because of this slaughter of birds, the losses to the farmers have reached the present appalling figures. Government statisticians now estimate that there is a yearly loss of \$200,000,000 on the country's cereal crop, including wheat, rye, barley, etc.; of \$53,000,000 on hay; of \$53,000,000 on truck crops; of \$27,000,000 on fruits, and of \$175,000,000 on animal products, and, including other farm products, an aggregate of nearly \$600,000,000 which might be added to the farmers' bank-rolls, if the birds were properly protected.

An even more amazing fact is brought out by Mr. Kauffman—that this slaughter of birds is an unnecessary, brutal and costly tribute to the vanity of women. Most of these birds are killed to trim hats. Entire species of birds have been exterminated. Species of insects were consequently enabled to increase until, for example, one of many hundreds—the Hessian fly—now demands

a yearly tribute of \$20,000,000 worth of grain.

What can be done? That it is time for the farmers to take action, to demand legislation which shall protect the birds and save our crops Mr. Kauffman conclusively shows. In pursuing its policy dealing adequately with subjects of vital interest to the welfare of the people of this country, Hampton's has succeeded in treating one of momentous importance to the farmers. Every man interested in agriculture should read Mr. Kauffman's article. It will not only enlighten him to an evil of which he has probably been oblivious, but it will inspire him to action.

IMPROVED VARIETY OF RYE

A new variety of rye is being distributed by the Minnesota Experiment Station that promises to give new impetus to the rye-growing industry of the State. This variety, known as Minnesota No. 2, was developed by careful nursery selection of individual plants from a stock of Swedish rye obtained from a farmer of Henning, Minn., in 1905.

After several selections were made, this variety was increased and tested at the State University Farm during the years 1900 to 1908. The average yield for that time was 40.4 bushels per acre, while the varieties commonly grown in the State averaged for the same years 19.3 bushels. This variety

when well grown has large kernels that are quite uniformly light colored, though some dark kernels may be found. The plants stood luxuriantly, and the straw stands up well allowing the grain to ripen evenly and in good season, usually about July 10th to 20th. The plants grow four to four and a half feet high with heads 3½ to 4 inches long. No. 2 rye was grown by a few farmers in various parts of the State in 1907-1908, and was considered an improvement on old sorts wherever grown. From these comparative yields it is calculated that the No. 2 rye will yield 9.5 bushels per acre more than the common varieties. It was quite widely distributed in 1908, and reports so far received indicate that it is doing well this year.

LIVE-STOCK SUPERINTENDENT

By reason of the unfortunate illness and untimely death of W. D. Wisdom, superintendent of the live-stock department of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, the management has selected Prof. W. L. Carlyle, of Colorado, for the position. Professor Carlyle is well known on the Pacific Coast, as well as throughout the Middle West, having officiated as judge of live stock for several years at the California, Oregon and Washington State fairs, and also at Spokane and Portland Live-stock Shows. He has had extensive experience in

WANTS AND FOR SALE

TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

SOUTH AFRICAN WARRANTS—I will sell two at bottom price. I will buy any number at market prices, subject to confirmation. E. B. McDermid, Nelson, B. C.

MEN WANTED—Young, strong, countrymen preferred, account increasing business on all railroads, for firemen or brakemen; experience unnecessary. \$75 to \$100 monthly. Promoted to conductor or engineer. State age, weight, height. Railway Association, Room 163-227 Munroe Street, Brooklyn, New York. Distance is no bar. Positions guaranteed competent men.

SELF-SUPPORTING HOMES in the glorious Lake District, Southern British Columbia, for \$10 cash and \$10 per month, for 5 acres. Annual profits several hundred dollars per acre growing fruit, without irrigation. Delightful climate, warm winters, cool summers, scenery, fishing, hunting, boating. Information free. Write to-day. Whatshan Orchard Association, Dept. 9, Box 1, Nelson, B.C.

FARM HELP—Married man for general farm work. Live in separate house. Permanent position for right parties. F. P. Dunk, Innisfail, Alta.

SEED POTATOES—Sensation and Rochester Rose. Great croppers, dry, floury, buy now, save spring prices. 50 lbs. \$1.00, express paid. Alex. Ashby, Neepawa, Man.

FOR SALE—South African Land Grants, Half-breed Scrip and farm lands. S. A. Scrip is good for 320 Acres in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Wire or write, G. S. Wyman & Co., 24 Aikens Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE—We have a number of rebuilt threshing engines, Portable and Traction, in first class order we can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John Abell Engine and Machine Works Company, Ltd., 760 Main St., Winnipeg, P. O. Box 41.

YOUNG MEN WITH SMALL CAPITAL—Good profits await you in sunshiny, mild climate; Vancouver Island offers opportunities in business, professions, fruit growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns. For authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, room B34, Law Chambers Bldg., Victoria, B.C.

SCOTCH COLLIE and Wolf Hound. Pups for sale now ready to ship, good workers, also Yorkshire pigs. R. D. Laing, Stonewall, Man.

FOR SALE or Exchange for land, Steam Plowing Outfit near Winnipeg, Box 14, Lake Wilson, Murray County, Minnesota.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Over this two cents per word

POULTRY AND EGGS

RATES—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken less than fifty cents.

R. P. EDWARDS, South Salt Springs, B. C.: Eggs for hatching from the following breeds: R.C.R. Island Reds, Blue Andalusians, Black Minorcas, Buff Rocks, Indian Runner Ducks, at \$1.50 per setting. Stock for sale. Eggs sold after June 1st for \$1.00 per setting.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Fancy breeding and utility stock. Apply to Chas. Peach, Sintaluta, Sask.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. Western raised from imported prize-winning stock. Eggs, \$2 and \$3 per 15; \$10 per 100. Day old chicks a specialty. Geo. W. Bewell, Abernethy Sask.

FOR SALE—A trio of S. S. Hamburgs, \$5.00; Matched in March. 1 doz. year old Black Minorcas, hen and cock, \$15.00. Trio, year-old Blue Andalusians, \$5.50. R. P. Edwards, South Salt Springs, B. C.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

Breeder's name, post office address and class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms cash, strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines.

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshires hogs and Pekin ducks.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man., breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire and Berkshire swine. For yearling Shorthorn bulls at rock-bottom prices. Now booking orders for spring pigs.

GUS WIGHT, Evergreen Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Berks. Write for prices.

W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary, Alta., breeder and importer of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

McKIRDY BROS., Mount Pleasant Stock Farm, Napinka, Man., breeders and importers of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

H. C. GRAHAM, Lea Park, Alta.—Shorthorns Scotch Collies and Yorkshires, for sale. 1-4-09

JAMES A. COLVIN, Willow Dell Farm, Sedgewick, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns and Berks.

JAS. BURNETT, Napinka, Man., breeder of Clydesdale horses. Stock for sale.

HEREFORDS—at reduced prices from Marples famous champion herd. Calves either sex; Heifers, Cows, Bulls—Good for both milk and beef. Also Shetland ponies, pony vehicles, harness and saddles. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Assa., breeders of Polled-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

CLYDESDALES—R. E. Foster, Melita, Man. Stock for sale.

stock show management, and at the present time is a member of the executive committee of the Western Live-stock Show at Denver, a director in the Inter-State Fair at Denver, and a member of the Live-stock Exposition at Chicago, where he has been appointed judge of horses for every year that the exposition has been held, a distinction enjoyed by no other horsemen in America.

CAPTAIN WAINWRIGHT'S FAVORITE

(Continued from page 1261.)

As the Captain had gotten angry, Ferguson offered no explanation of his determination to go back to the open, whereat the Captain's wrath waxed hotter. Weren't they sent out to locate the Indians? Were they to turn back before they knew their whereabouts after they had found their trail? They had not seen any Indians, nor yet anyone who had seen them. What report could they make? Was Ferguson afraid? Weren't there as many of them as of the Indians? But Ferguson turned

his horse's head and started for the open upland without answering Wainwright's questions; and Wainwright, filled with wrath, scorned to turn tail on an enemy and follow a cowardly private, kept on down the trail toward the ford alone. Though the sun was not yet down, the shadows were lengthening and night was not far off. The solitude of the prairie began to get on his nerves. Then of a sudden the strategic points of the place loomed up before him with mighty force. In front was the ford deep enough to make the crossing slow and difficult; on one side the swamp, the other side almost as impassable. He halted his horse for a moment and turned his head to look back. Ferguson was no where in sight. He turned his horse about just as an Indian broke cover from the coulee bank, his horse frantic as the quirk fell across his flanks, and doing his utmost to reach a bunch of willows which stood within rifle range of the point where Wainwright must leave the swamp to gain the upland. The Captain spurred his horse to a speed

which threatened to bring it to its knees, in the hope of making a running fight of it before the Indian reached cover again in the willows, but the Indian had the shorter distance, besides he was a lighter man and rode bare-back; the Captain's horse carrying a heavier man, a fifty-pound saddle and the trappings necessary to the comfort of a mounted police, had no chance in the race.

As the Indian was about to disappear behind the willows, Wainwright's hand clutched at his revolver. In his despair he determined to try a shot, although he was still out of range, but a shot from the coulee bank arrested his attention. He saw the puff of smoke, but not the marksman. The Indian threw both hands high in the air and dropped his rifle, then swung round to one side and fell to the ground. His horse flew riderless out over the prairie.

Even in the excitement Wainwright thought of his professional duties and was about to pull his horse to take data from which to report on the Indian, but it occurred to him that he might be in range of the ambushed rifleman, and was not sure what his intentions might be. When he thought he was out of range he slackened pace and stopped to look the situation over. While he was

of the Dry-Farming Congress addition to these the call is sent about 30,000 individual farmers, others interested in agriculture in West.

The call outlines the objects of Congress as follows:

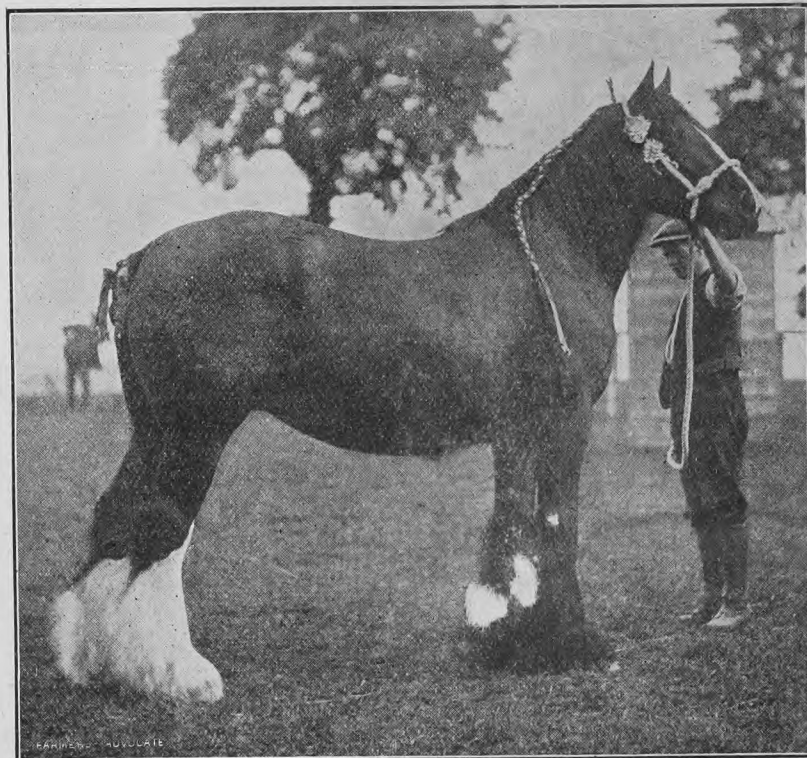
"To discuss and compare methods by which the great area of arid land can be profitably utilized under the rough tillage which the natural rainfall can be conserved.

"To encourage the use of methods by which, in districts where rainfall is slight, or irrigation water is limited, the actual productive acreage can be increased.

"To create closer co-operation between the government and the state experts in charge of dry-farming experimental work and the actual farmers of the arid districts.

"To enlarge the plans for carrying on a great educational propaganda by which, eventually, the arid districts of the entire world can be populated by prosperous and contented agriculturists.

"To encourage legislation looking to increased federal and state appropriations for the establishment of more experimental stations, the employment of more field experts and the actual co-operation of all these stations in fixing and maintaining a cer-



MARDEN PEACH.
Fine type of Shire filly. First at Royal Show in 1908 and First and Gold Medal at Bath and West of England Show in 1909.

trying to make up his mind what course to pursue, a red coat appeared coming up out of a draw from the side of the coulee, and Ferguson rode over to him. As he came up Wainwright looked somewhat abashed and confused, but Ferguson smiled and held out his hand, and Wainwright gave it a hearty grasp.

At the barracks no one ever knew how it was that after that trip Ferguson was always a great favorite with Captain Wainwright, though he never had been before.

DRY-FARMING TOPICS

Secretary John T. Burns to-day issued the official call for the fourth annual session of the Dry-Farming Congress, to be held at Billings, Montana, October 26-27-28, 1909. The call is addressed to the president of the United States, the diplomatic representatives of foreign nations, ministers and secretaries of agriculture of all countries, governors of states, presidents of agricultural colleges, state land boards, state engineers, state boards of agriculture, national state and county agricultural associations, or grange lodges, live-stock associations, horticultural societies, county commissioners, mayors of cities, presidents of towns, all commercial bodies, railroad and immigration companies and members

tain recognized standard of methods for obtaining results from the operation of farms in the arid districts.

"To study methods and results of dry-farming operations in the various western states and in foreign countries which are represented in the Congress.

"This will be strictly an agricultural and development Congress," states the call. "All irrelevant matter will be eliminated. There will be technical, practical farming, horticultural, live stock and development sections, and it is expected that the world's best experimental authorities and actual commercial farmers will be present. The program will give ample time for open discussions and one session will be devoted to talks by farmers."

QUEER HYBRID ANIMALS

It may be that there have been crosses between sheep and goat, but the first hybrid of this kind ever satisfactorily determined, was produced not long ago on the farm of a man named Arnaud, near Wentworth, Missouri. An expert of the U. S. Department of Agriculture took the trouble to go and identify it.

Since then, however, four other sheep-goats have been produced in

Human Life Increased BY FOURTEEN YEARS

Longer life due to better understanding of Nature's Laws and use of such medicine as DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY LIVER PILLS

During the last century the average life of man has increased by about four years. Insurance statistics prove this.

What is the reason? People are learning to take better care of their health and to follow the laws of sanitation and hygiene. The law of health and the most important calls for, "Daily movement of the bowels."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have helped to prolong the life of many because they have enabled them to follow this first law of health.

A torpid, sluggish condition of the liver and kidneys is certain to bring constipation of the bowels, clogging of the digestive and excretory systems, poisoning of the blood and give rise to the most dreadfully painful and fatal of diseases.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills purify the blood and cleanse the system as no other treatment can because of their unique and combined action on the filtering and excretory organs—the liver, kidneys and bowels.

Mrs. R. Morrow, Bracebridge, Ont., writes:—"For years I was troubled almost constantly with constipation of the bowels and never got anything to do me the lasting good that has been obtained from Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They not only relieved that trouble, but have entirely cured the headaches from which I used to suffer, and have improved my health in a general way."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, One pill a dose, 25 cts. a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

CHURCH BELLS

CHIMES AND PEALS

MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY

FULLY WARRANTED

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.,

BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.

Established 1856



The Paris Temps publishes this story:—While in the Orient a Frenchman bought a diamond-studded cross, which he sent to his wife in Paris. To guard against possible theft he notified her that counting from the bottom to the top there were seven diamonds, and counting from the bottom to the end of each branch there were also seven diamonds.

When he returned home he found that two diamonds had been stolen from the cross, but that from top to bottom the number was still seven, and that counting from the bottom and up to either branch there were still seven diamonds, as designated by him in his letter of warning. Figure it out; it's a nice little puzzle.

Why We Are Stronger.

The old Greeks and Romans were great admirers of health and strength; their pictures and statuary made the muscles of the men stand out like cords.

As a matter of fact we have athletes and strong men—men fed on fine strength-making foods such as Quaker Oats—that would win in any contest with the old Roman or Greek champions.

It's a matter of food. The finest food for making strength of bone, muscle and nerve is fine oatmeal. Quaker Oats is the best because it is pure, no husks or stems or black specks. Farmers' wives are finding that by feeding the farm hands plentifully on Quaker Oats they accomplish a double result; the men go to their work with greater vigor and the expense of such feeding is less than with other foods.

New Mexico, on the ranch of that very remarkable person, "Buffalo" Jones, upon whose place also was born the "catalo"—a cross between the male buffalo and the common cow. It is a noteworthy fact that out of sixty catalos bred, only three were males. Some of the females had young; two of the males died, and the remaining one had no offspring. All five of the sheep-goats are females, and, so far as known, none of them has produced young. Of course, this is a very important and interesting point. The horse and the ass breed together, as everybody knows, but the resulting mules are without posterity.

The zebra has been successfully crossed with the horse, and likewise with the ass. There are two zebra-asses at an agricultural experiment station near Washington at the present time. It was Hagenbeck, the dealer in wild animals, who first made this cross, however.

Many interesting hybrids have been produced by mating the guinea-fowl with the chicken; and recently the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station has obtained a very remarkable cross between the ring-necked pheasant and the bantam hen.

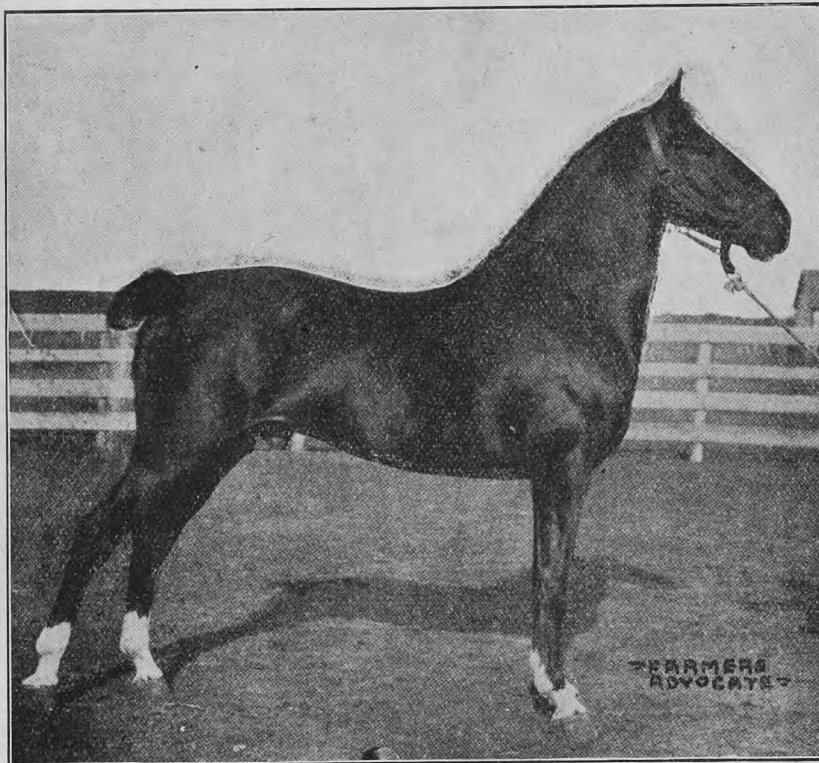
Such things always seem very odd. Sometimes they happen through accident. Occasionally a cat is born with hind legs like those of a rabbit, and which jumps like a rabbit also.

GRAY AND CAMPBELL JOIN

A new company has been formed to handle the Western business of Gray & Sons, Ltd., and Manson Campbell, Ltd., Chatham, Ont. It will be known as the Gray-Campbell Co., Ltd., with head offices at Winnipeg, and branches and distribution warehouses at Calgary, Moose Jaw, Brandon, Saskatoon and other places. Manson Campbell is president of the new company, Robt. Gray vice-president, and E. Cahill, general manager. All the lines handled by each of the combining companies will continue to be handled by the Gray-Campbell Co.—carriages, cutters, sleighs, fanning mills, kitchen cabinets, farm scales, vacuum cleaners, etc.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S APPAREL

The factory of the National Cloak and Costume Co. is one of the most modern in Montreal, if not in Canada. About four hundred hands are employed making nothing but ladies' and children's apparel. A strictly mail-order business is done, and all orders, large or small, receive prompt attention. Goods are made to order and shipped within ten days. A liberal guarantee accompanies the shipment, and express charges are paid. Write for their elaborate fall and winter catalogue, and say you saw their advertisement in "The Farmer's Advocate."



HACKNEY STALLION SEAHAM MASON, THREE YEARS OLD, OWNED BY J.A. TURNER

It is commonly imagined that such cats are half rabbits by descent; but experts in matters zoological declare that they are nothing of the kind, but merely "sports"—in other words, freaks of Nature.

DAIRY BACTERIOLOGY

To anyone concerned with dairying, some comprehension of the biological changes which take place in milk and its products is almost essential. Russell and Hastings' Experimental Dairy Bacteriology will serve as a guide to the student or practical worker who is desirous of knowing about the bacteriological processes which are of fundamental importance. Dr. Russell is the Dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, and Professor Hastings is a member of the faculty of the same institution. Both men have been leaders in the recent advance of agricultural methods, and are well qualified to speak authoritatively upon the subject about which they write.

The purpose of the course outlined is to train the reader in those bacteriological processes that are necessary for him to comprehend thoroughly before he is in a position to appreciate the relation of micro-organisms to dairy processes. This work is of fundamental importance to the student who wishes to learn the nature of the biological changes going on in milk and its products, whether he is concerned purely with the practical side of dairying or is

TRADE NOTES

BUYING LUMBER WHOLESALE

In this issue McCollom Lumber Co., 14 Traders' Bank, Winnipeg, offered lumber, building materials of all kinds, lime, cement, fence posts, etc., at wholesale prices, and farmers who require any of these materials would be well advised to purchase them at the earliest date possible. Lumber is almost certain to advance well over present prices before very long. That is one reason why if lumber material of any kind is required it should be bought now. Lumber certainly will not get any cheaper. This is the reason you should purchase it from the McCollom Lumber Co. They sell direct at wholesale prices to the user, cutting out the large profits of the middleman. They can save you money on any kind of lumber supplies.

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will buy a choice one from a large part of my herd of thirty registered cows from two years old up. A number of them are accustomed to being milked and are good milkers.

Two nice young bulls left. Twelve sold recently. Correspondence solicited.
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STAR FARM SHORTHORNS

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headed by Jilt Stamford. This bull won second at Dominion fair, Calgary, and first at Brandon fair 1908. Several bulls the get of my Championship bull Allister, for sale. Improved Yorkshire Pigs, all ages. Dalmeny strain. Barred Plymouth Rocks. Pairs headed by the first and second prize Cockerels at Provincial Poultry show Regina 1909. Eggs for sale.

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interested in the cognate work of dairy bacteriology.

An attempt has been made to keep the scope of this work within the realm of dairy bacteriology, and not to encroach upon the field of dairy manufacturers. The methods presented are believed to be the best in use at the present time. A committee of the American Public Health Association now has under consideration the formulation of standard methods for milk analysis, but these have not as yet been published. The methods of media making are those recommended by the Laboratory Section of the American Public Health Association, and, while more complicated than those usually described in text-books, are surely more desirable in establishing uniform methods.

This book can be secured from the publishers, Ginn & Company, of Boston, or through "The Farmer's Advocate."

Questions & Answers

VETERINARY

Enquiries dealing with matters of a veterinary nature are answered through our columns by a competent veterinarian free of charge to bona-fide subscribers. Details and symptoms must be fully and clearly stated on only one side of the paper. Full name and address of the writer must accompany each query, as a guarantee of good faith but not necessarily for publication. When a reply is required by mail one dollar (\$1.00) must be enclosed.

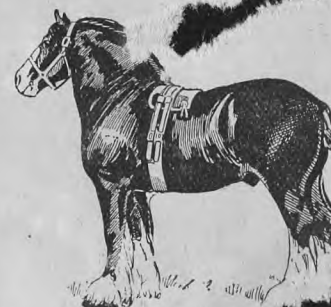
TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA

My saddle horse, eight years old, had scours for two days before efforts were made to relieve him. It was nearly two days more before the diarrhoea ceased, during which time he became very weak. There being no veterinarian within 40 miles, he was treated first with burnt flour, water and flaxseed tea to drink; then drenches of soda and vinegar; then raw linseed oil, and, finally, British Troop oil. These doses, except the linseed oil, were repeated several times until the bowel trouble stopped. The bowels made a great deal of noise, and the discharge was very thin, strong-smelling and almost constant, whether standing or lying down. The ears, nose and legs were cold, and he would eat and drink but little. After the first trouble ceased, he could not stand, but lay stretched out a great deal with head and feet extended, occasionally looking back at his side. He swelled badly in front of the sheath, and the swelling extended along his belly up to the front legs. I thought this swelling indicated kidney trouble, and he was given sweet spirits of nitre and mustard poultices were applied. The swelling continued, and he seemed in pain, so hot applications were made for two hours after which he got up and made water. For two weeks now, since his sickness he has been out on grass as usual during the day, and at night stabled and fed hay, roots and bran, or chop, but he appears tired and lies down a great deal, often stretched out. When he gets up he staggers with his hind parts for a few minutes then walks off all right. His passages appear natural, and he eats and drinks as usual. He had not been worked for several days prior to his sickness, and the drinking water was good. There is a small amount of water hemlock in the pasture, and he is very fond of eating weeds. What would cause the trouble, and what is the best course of treatment should another similar case appear? Also prescribe for his present condition.

S. G.

Ans.—The best way to treat diarrhoea in a horse, if the horse is strong, is to commence by giving a laxative of raw linseed oil. This will remove from the intestinal tract any irritating material that may be there. If the disease has been allowed to run on until the animal has become weakened thereby, the laxative should not be given. The diarrhoea often disappears with the cessation of the operation of the oil. If, however, it continues, it may be checked

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The storm was raging, and the ship off the seaside resort was obviously in peril when the old lady reached the beach. 'Can't somebody do something?' she exclaimed. 'It's all right,' remarked a bystander; 'they have sent 'em a line to come ashore.' 'Gracious me,' exclaimed the lady, 'were they waiting for a formal invitation?'

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They act on the bowels and promote their free and regular action, thus curing constipation and all the diseases which arise from it.

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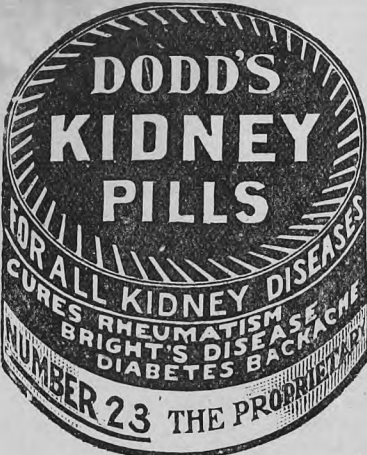
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"Why, Willie," said one of them to the ten-year-old son of the Congressman, "how much you resemble your father!"

"Yes, sir," responded Willie, with an air of resignation. "Everybody says that, but I don't think I deserve it."



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES BACKACHE

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by giving wheat flour in water to drink. Clear water must not be allowed until the symptoms are relieved. Powdered chalk in two-ounce doses, with powdered opium, one dram, well shaken up in a pint of cold water and given as a drench every two hours until relief is obtained; or, subnitrate of bismuth, one ounce, and powdered opium, two drams, given in cold linseed tea three times a day is very beneficial. When the urgent symptoms have subsided, cold linseed tea may be allowed in the place of the flour gruel for drinking. Examine well the food and water. You may here discover the cause of the trouble. If found to be at fault, take steps to remedy it at once. His present condition is, no doubt, due to the gastro-intestinal congestion or inflammation set up during the attack of diarrhoea. Certain structural changes have taken place in the mucous membrane of the bowels, which has also involved the intestines, with the result that you have a chronic case of indigestion and malnutrition. The only treatment to be recommended is careful dieting on easily-digested food, such as you are feeding. Do not over feed.

SWAMP FEVER

Mare eight years old, about 1,600 lbs. weight, was always used to getting oats, but this summer had to go without. She has had a ravenous appetite for hay. I have been feeding coarse slough hay. She started to fail, and in five days had got very weak and thin, and lost her appetite. I gave her hop tea. She began, as I thought, to improve. I fed her boiled oats with some condition powders three times a day. The ninth day she seemed worse. The tenth she took a chill; then sweat, and seemed to have considerable pain, but could not rise. She died about six hours after. I opened her, and the heart seemed all right. The left lung was dark, and when cut was a little frothy, and when the lungs were spread out flat they measured about two feet across and two and a half feet long by eight inches deep in center. The liver seemed dark and a little frothy, and had kind of mossy spots all over it about half an inch long and an eighth of an inch wide, lining of the stomach was gone; some red spots on the bowels looked like inflammation. The day before she died a blab came out of her rectum. I found when I opened her it was about an inch apart. Half of the the lining of the rectum filled with bloody water. There seemed to be a lot of water outside the bowels behind. Her kidneys seemed all right. What was the cause of death? What should I have done? Is there danger of other horses catching it?

R. B. P.

Ans.—We are of the opinion that your mare died from swamp fever. The symptoms, both ante- and post-mortem, point to this disease. At present there is no known treatment for this disease, consequently you did all that could be done. So far as is known it is not contagious or infectious from one horse to another.

HEAVY MARE LAME

I have a large heavy-draft mare which went lame in left front foot last January. It was exceedingly painful, and finally broke at the heel, and then, again, along the side of the foot just at the top part of the hoof. The foot was poulticed, and she was given complete rest and she recovered, only that her foot contracted a little. About a month ago she went lame again, and two weeks later a lump appeared and broke about the same place along the side. This time it was poulticed with soap and sugar until the discharge ceased, then it was cleansed daily with a solution of carbolic acid, glycerine and water. The lameness is nearly gone, and the sore is healing, although I have been obliged to work her daily at haying. The foot is always wrapped to keep out dirt. She was shod about two months ago with bar shoes and a leather pad as she is rather flat-footed. What would cause this trouble, and how should it be treat-

Weak? Tired? Run-down?

These conditions come from overwork, a weak stomach, overtaxed nerves or feeble blood. When you feel "all in"—hardly able to drag about, no energy, no ambition, easily exhausted and can't sleep—take

BEECHAM'S PILLS

and note what a difference they make in your condition. The stomach is the first to feel the good effects. Food tastes good, the digestion is strengthened; bowels and bile work regularly, the blood is cleansed, and the nerves rested. The whole system responds to the tonic action of Beecham's Pills. Soon there is the buoyant feeling of returning health,

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Before deciding on any roofing, for any purpose, send for our free book which will give you the inside facts about all roofings—shingle, tin, tar, iron—and prepared, or "ready," roofings.

This book is fair, frank, comprehensive. It tells all about the cost of each kind of roofing. It tells the advantages and the disadvantages of each, as we have learned them in twenty years of actual test. It is a veritable gold mine of roofing information.

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Since Ruberoid roofing was invented, nearly twenty years ago, there have sprung up more than 300 substitutes. Many of these substitutes have names which sound like Ruberoid. Before they are laid and exposed to the weather, they look like Ruberoid. But don't let these facts deceive you.

A roof of Ruberoid is flexible enough to stand the contraction of the cold and the expansion of the sun's hot rays.

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Ruberoid roofing also comes in attractive colors—Red, Green, Brown, suitable for the finest homes. These color roofings are made under our exclusively owned patents.

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The colors of Ruberoid do not wear off or fade, for they are a part of the roofing.

If you are going to roof, though, learn about all roofs. To get this book, address Department 97K The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal.

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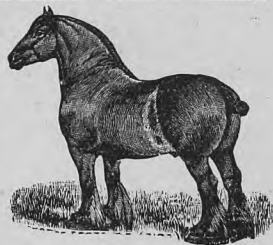
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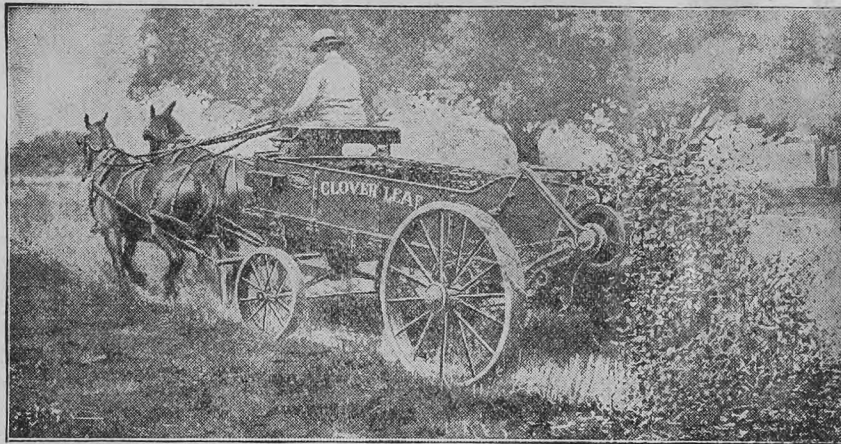
Our former importation have been sold within the shortest period of any importer in America, which proves we handle the best. We are satisfied with small profits which also accounts for quick sales. If you want the best at the same price others are asking for an inferior class, I would strongly advise intending purchasers to wait and see my stock first. This importation, the majority of which will be bred, will have size, quality and breeding. The place at which these fillies and stallions will be disposed of is to be announced later. Address all communications to Brampton, Ont.

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ONTARIO

You Don't Get Full Value Out of the Manure When You Spread It by Hand



SPREADING with a machine pulverizes and makes the manure fine, and the first shower washes it all into the soil. There is no loss—none of it washed away. It is in condition for the roots of grains and grasses to lay hold of it and get the benefit from it. *You ought to spread manure with an*

I. H. C. Manure Spreader

You will be able to cover twice the surface and get practically double the value from the manure that you are getting by hand-spreading.

It is the only way to keep up the fertility of your soil without buying commercial fertilizers. You are not only able to keep your farm in a high state of fertility with the manure produced upon it, but the work of spreading the manure is cut in two.

The I. H. C. Manure Spreaders are right-working, light-draft machines, either one of which will spread

the manure of your farm for many years with the least annoyance and the least possible outlay for repairs. The **Cloverleaf** is an endless apron spreader. The **Corn King** is the return apron style. You can spread slow or fast, thick or thin as wanted. Each spreader is made in several different sizes.

Any International Agent in your town will supply you with a Spreader Catalogue. Call on him or write nearest branch house for any further information you may desire.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg.

International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U. S. A.
(Incorporated)

IT MADE A MAN OF ME

Read what MR. F. L. NEILY, Box 1293, Regina, says :



"Dear Sir, — I am entirely satisfied that your Belt is all that it is represented to be, as the results in my case are entirely satisfactory. I am, I believe, entirely cured ; and further would say that not long ago I had La Grippe, which settled in my kidneys. I could get no relief from drugs and could not sleep, so I put my Belt on as an experiment, and almost immediately got relief. The pain left my kidneys and I experienced no trouble in going to sleep. I continued to wear the Belt for a week, and have not had the return of the acute pain. Further, my heart has ceased to palpitate (as before) and is more normal now than at any time since I had the Typhoid Fever nine years ago. Wishing you every success, I am, yours most sincerely,

Give me any man broken down with dissipation, hard work or worry from any cause which has sapped his vitality. Let him follow my advice for three months, and I will make him as vigorous in every respect as any man of his age.

Letters like that tell the story which means a good deal to a sufferer. They are a beacon light to the one who has become discouraged from useless doctoring. I get letters every day.

My Belt has a wonderful influence upon tired, weak nerves. It braces and invigorates them and stores up a great force of energy in a man.

Are you weak or in pain ? Are you nervous or sleepless ? Have you **Varicocoe, Rheumatism, Weak Back, Kidney Trouble, Weak Stomach, Indigestion or Constipation ?** Are you lacking in vitality ? I can give you the blessing of health and strength. I can fill your body with vigor and make you feel as you did in your youth. My Electric Belt is worn while you sleep. It gives a soothing, genial warmth into the body. This is life — vigor.

After you read the above, write to me, explain your case, and I will at once tell you if I can cure you or not. To prove to you the confidence I have in the curative power of my Belt, I am willing to accept your case, and

AFTER I HAVE CURED YOU, THEN PAY ME

All I ask is reasonable security. You may then use the Belt at my risk.

Tell me where you are, and I'll give you the name of a man in your town that I've cured. I've got cures in every town. That's enough. You need the cure. I've got it. You want it. I'll give it to you or you need not pay a cent. Come and get it now. The pleasurable moments of this life are too few, so don't throw any away. While there's a chance to be husky and strong, to throw out your chest and look at yourself in a glass and say : "I'm a man," do it, and don't waste time thinking about it.

CALL TO-DAY

Come and see me and let me show you what I have, or if you can't, then cut out this coupon and send it in. It will bring you a description of my Belt, and a book that will inspire you to be a man among men ; all free.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN

112 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.

Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your books as advertised.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 p.m.

ed ? It is impracticable to have a veterinarian treat our cases.

S. H. G.

Ans.—The suppurating—pus-forming—in the foot was caused by either a corn, or a foreign body such as a nail or a piece of wood. As the lameness is now gone, I think that by the use of a good shoe with leather and felt, the foot will steadily recover.

PONY HAS DISEASE OF BRAIN

In May, last, I drove my pony in my buggy to Miniota, a distance of fourteen miles from my farm. I drove without hurry, but when he got there, he was breathing heavily, and was very wet with perspiration. A week after this I went to the same place with another small and empty wagon. There was a gallon of oats each day, and at Miniota were a quantity of oats. I drove to Miniota four hours, and, of time there was a heavy drizzle. I waited till the drizzle started for home. The road was somewhat heavy, but I jostled my pony being less inclined to proceed. About

home I got down and he was breathing heavily. He seemed to be choking. I knew nothing about his collar, but he seemed so distressed I feared he would drop and die. I let him have frequent breathing spells, and got another two miles, when I decided to stop at a neighbor's for the night. It was then about 11 o'clock. When I got the lantern I saw my pony's mouth and nose full of blood froth. After drying him, I fed him hay and oats, and left him. In the morning he seemed all right, and went along without any apparent trouble. I had no load. After that the pony was on grass all summer and was fed half a gallon of oats twice a day, except when I drove him perhaps twice a week, when I increased his feed. He had not the life he had last summer, and if I drove him a little fast to escape a wetting, he sweated very much, and breathed heavily. The latter part of the summer he drank very little water, although weather was very hot, and the last six weeks he has appeared weak, and has swayed now and then, generally over to the right side, and the last two weeks he has occasionally fallen over sideways, and I do not drive him. The last ten days I have given him two physic balls. The first one did not work him for thirty-six hours, and then not very much. The next day after the first ball had worked I gave him another, and did not notice that this worked him at all. I am now feeding him hay, bran and a little oats, and some raw oil in his bran. The day before yesterday he staggered six or seven times, and he then had a bottle of raw oil. Yesterday he did not stagger at all, but to-day he seems again inclined to stagger. He drank better since I brought him into the stable, but I fear he is worse. His water and kidneys are all right, but his heart seems very irregular and bumps, and his pulse is slow and irregular. He is gaunted and his flanks seem to heave at intervals. I have been advised to bleed him, but as he is weak I did not like to do this without expert advice. What do you consider is the trouble, and what the treatment ? I do not think my pony could now travel far.

H. C.

Ans.—Your pony had an attack of acute indigestion on each of the trips to town. His present condition cannot, we think, be in any way connected with these attacks. He is now suffering from a nervous disease, possibly a tumor, or, blood clot, causing pressure on the brain. If the former, he will not likely recover; but if the symptoms are the result of a small blood clot, or other fluid, this may, in time, become absorbed and recovery take place. We advise you to give him a dram of iodide of potash morning and evening. Dissolve the medicine in two ounces of water, and administer with a syringe, well back into the mouth. No; the disease is not contagious.

BE SURE AND SEE THE TRADE MARK:

"The . . .
Little Leaf"

WEAK BACK
FOR YEARS.

A. Schnare
Black Point, N.B.
writes: "For years
I was troubled
with weak back.
Oftentimes I have
laid in bed for
days, being scarcely
able to turn myself
and I have also been
a great sufferer
when trying to perform
my household
duties. I tried
liniments and plasters,
but they did me no
good. I was up in
despair when I
saw the advertisement
and I tried Doan's
Kidney Pills. After
using two boxes
I am now able to do
my work. Doan's
Kidney Pills are all
I need. I would
claim all kidney
sufferers give them a
try."

Every bottle, 3 boxes for
\$1.00, or will be mailed
per bottle, 5¢, by The T. Mil-
lars, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
The following specify "Doan's."

T. M. Daly, R. W. McClure
W. M. Crichton E. A. Cohen

Daly, Crichton & McClure

Barristers and Solicitors

Office—CANADA LIFE BUILDING

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

A bottle of beer was placed in the corner stone of the new town hall at Gary, Ills., just before the ceremonies started. An enthusiastic prohibitionist placed the bottle filled with amber fluid in the niche of the corner stone, this until they learned the inscription on the bottle. The inscription read as follows: "At one time the contents of this bottle was used as a beverage by the people, but the beverage was destined to become extinct." After the bottle had been properly placed in the niche the corner stone was laid.

How to Get Rid of Catarrh

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way and
it Costs Nothing to Try.

Those who suffer from catarrh know its miseries. There is no need of this suffering. You can get rid of it by a simple, safe, inexpensive, home treatment discovered by Dr. Blosser, who, for over thirty-five years, has been treating catarrh successfully.

His treatment is unlike any other. It is not a spray, douche, salve, cream, or inhaler, but is a more direct and thorough treatment than any of these. It cleans out the head, nose, throat and lungs so that you can again breathe freely and sleep without that stopped-up feeling that all catarrh sufferers have. It heals the diseased membranes and makes a radical cure, so that you will not be constantly blowing your nose and spitting, and at the same time it does not poison the system and ruin the stomach, as internal medicines do.

If you want to test this treatment without cost, send your address to Dr. J. W. Blosser, 716 Walton St., Atlanta, Ga., U. S. A., and he will send you by return mail, from his Canadian Distributing Depot, enough of the medicine to satisfy you that it is all he claims for it as a remedy for catarrh, catarrhal headaches, catarrhal deafness, asthma, bronchitis, colds, and all catarrhal conditions. He will also send you free an illustrated booklet. Write him immediately.

WIT AND HUMOR

General Sir O'Moore Creagh, who will toward the close of this year succeed Lord Kitchener in command in India, has served forty years in the army in India.

His last appointment there was as commandant of a first class district. While serving in this capacity he had an amusing experience on one occasion. He had presented the prizes at the garrison sports, and was rather surprised when one of the prize-winners—a private in an infantry regiment—approached him a few days later and begged to know if he would be allowed to change his prize for something more useful.

"What was your prize?" asked the general. In reply the man produced a long case from under his arm and showed a handsome pair of meat carvers.

"Very nice, I am sure," said General Creagh. "What do you want to change them for?"

"Well, you see, sir," replied the man, "I find them rather difficult to use at meal time, and if it is all the same to the committee, sir, I would rather have a knife and fork of the usual size to eat my meat with."

An old gentleman, rather portly and clad in a somewhat youthful suit of light gray flannel, sat on a bench in the park enjoying the spring day.

"What's the matter, sonny?" he asked a small urchin who lay on the grass just across the walk and stared intently. "Why don't you go and play?"

"Don't wanter," the boy replied. "But it is not natural," the old gentleman insisted, "for a boy to be so quiet. Why don't you run about?"

"Oh, I'm just waitin'," the little fellow answered. "I'm just waitin' till you get up. A man painted that bench about fifteen minutes ago."

"Mr. Chairman," began the man who is unaccustomed to public speaking, "I—er—I—er—I—er—"

"Well," interrupted the chairman kindly, "to err is human."—Washington Herald.

Collector (angrily)—You know very well, sir, that this bill has been running several years—now, I put it up to you, what do you want me to do with it?

Debtor—By George! I'd enter it in the next Marathon race if I were you.

The Langworths lived in a corner house so easily accessible from the street that they were constantly annoyed by persons ringing to ask where other possible inhabitants of that block were to be found. Finally, goaded to desperation by these interruptions, the family boy attempted to put a stop to the nuisance. "I guess," said he, complacently, "there won't be any more folks asking if the Browns, the Biddles or the Hansons live in this house. I've fixed 'em."

"What have you done?" queried Mrs. Langworth.

"Hung out a sign."

"And what did you print on it, laddie?"

"Just five words," replied Harold proudly: "'Nobody lives here but us.'"

A broken pitcher was offered as testimony that Ephraim Jackson, the colored prisoner, had whacked his wife on the head.

"The testimony doesn't hold water," said the learned judge.—"Bohemian."

THE FRENCH WAY

I popped the question to Marie, like any other beau; She blushed and smiled and answered, 'Oui.'

For she is French, you know. 'My dear,' I asked her, bending low, (I feared the cake had turned to dough) 'Whom do you mean by we?' 'O, U and I,' said she.

—Success 'Magazine.'

Brighten Up



The Fall is an excellent time to paint your buildings. The weather as a rule is more favorable for painting in the Fall than any other time—less damp and rain to soak the lumber before painting, and no flies and insects to stick to the wet paint and mar or spoil the surface. If your buildings need paint protection from the winter storms, do not delay. Paint them this Fall. Ask your dealer for

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS AND VARNISHES
Made in Canada THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg



The Merchants' Bank

OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1864

Paid up Capital, \$6,000,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits, \$4,400,997
Total Deposits, \$41,327,87
Total Assets, \$56,598,62

BRANCHES IN WESTERN CANADA

MANITOBA

Brandon
Carberry
Gladstone
Griswold
Macgregor
Morris
Napinka
Neepawa
Oak Lake
Portage la Prairie
Russell
Souris
Winnipeg

SASKATCHEWAN

Arcola
Carnduff
Gainsborough
Maple Creek
Melville
Oxbow
Whitewood
Unity

ALBERTA

Acme, Tapsco P.O. Okotoks
Calgary
Camrose
Carstairs
Daysland
Edmonton
Lacombe
Leduc
Lethbridge
Medicine Hat
Mannville
Olds
Red Deer
Sedgewick
Stettler
Trochu
Tofield
Vegreville
Viking (Meighen)
Wainwright
Wetaskiwin
Williston (Castor)

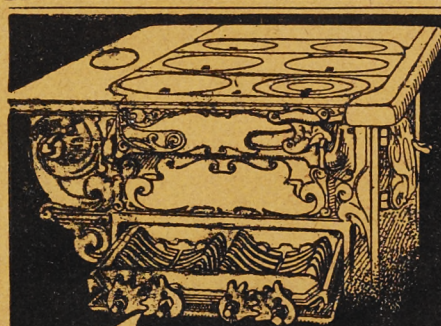
BRITISH COLUMBIA

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Special Attention to the business of Farmers and New Settlers



Double
Duplex
Grates

McClary's Fuel-Saving Scheme

Sask-Alta Double Duplex
Grates will save you fuel.

Grates are separate, as shown in illustration. This allows ashes to be removed from one end of fire-box without disturbing fire in other end.

And saves fuel—as frequently there are more ashes in one end of fire-box than in other. When ordinary long grates are used good coal in one end of fire-box is shaken down with ashes in other.

Remember this feature is patented. Therefore Double Duplex Grates are to be found only on Sask-Alta Steel Range.

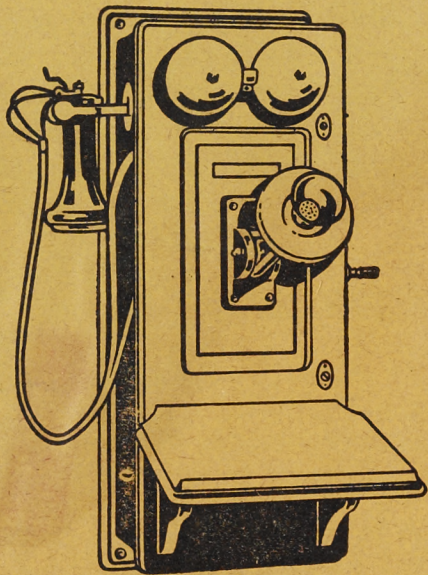
Sask-Alta
Steel Range

APPLY AT NEAREST AGENTS OR WRITE McCLARY'S, WINNIPEG.

"OUR FRIEND ON THE WALL" FOR YOU

possible help it is to those engaged in agriculture, to you at three cents a week.

Will give You a Bonus



THAT'S the farmer's who soon gets to realize the rural telephone

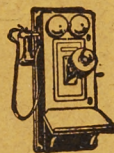
UNTIL you have actually learned from our Bulletin 1416 just what use the farm telephone really would be to you, you probably will keep on thinking that a telephone is a luxury not for the farmer.



Perhaps you partly realise the value of a telephone but imagine it takes a lot of capital and organization and outlay to instal a 'phone in a rural community.



Send for Bulletin 1416 ("Rural Telephone Equipment") and you will learn that both ideas are wrong,—'way, 'way wrong. The Bulletin is free, but it is instructive. It tells—



—how to interest your neighbors, every one of them, in farm telephone service;—



—how to get up a company, with very little ready money, to equip yourselves with the same good telephone service they have in the great cities;—



—and it also shows you where, how, and why the installation of such a service on your farm will actually *save* money instead of *costing* money.

"Our Friend on the Wall"

For one thing, the telephone will surely help you to get better prices for what you sell, and help you to sell it to the best advantage every time. A couple of minutes talk over the 'phone will post you as to how the market is *that day*. Even a daily newspaper could only tell you how the market was *the day before*.

"Our Friend on the Wall"

If sudden sickness comes, with the horses far off in the fields at work, or the menfolks away, or nobody able to drive in for the doctor,—there's the 'friend on the wall' instantly ready to summon help. And help may mean life as against death. Because some illnesses develop to a hopeless degree in the extra time it would take to go and get the doctor.

"Our Friend on the Wall"

Suppose you think of cutting your hay to-day because the weather looks like holding fair. The telephone would ascertain for you just what the weather man says the weather will be to-morrow. That might make the difference for you between profit and a big loss.

"Our Friend on the Wall"

When the womenfolk are lonesome and want a chat with their neighbors—when you want help in case of fire—when the young folks want to get a jolly little party together quickly for a little fun—when you want to know the outcome of some important event—in a hundred ways, every day of the farmer's year, winter, summer, spring or fall, the rural telephone saves, helps, economises time, spares trouble—and earns its cost so often over and over that you will know in a week after it's in that it *makes* money for you *instead* of costing money.

Please send for Bulletin 1416 Do that to-day—it costs nothing to read it, and it will tell you a great deal you want to know.

For Bulletin 1416
Address

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Northern
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